VOL. XXXIII.

In our sketches of "down east," we have debeen brought up on a farm, can go to Aroostook ferring it to the Seckel. and obtain the best of land, and in a few years The Hawthornden Apple is of Scottish origin, be surrounded with the comforts of life. Where large medial, flattish, smooth, pale yellow, red land is good, no one need fear to make a farm. cheek, flesh white, tender, pleasant sub-acid, but The objection to a distant market no longer ex- not high flavored. Although grown mostly for ists. Railroad and water communication extend cooking, many would give it a place upon the to its borders. Everything a man raises can now table as an excellent eating apple, especially in a be turned to an account. The objection of cli- season of scarcity, like the present. We hope mate is more apparent than real. We confess our orchardists in Maine will get better acquaintthat we prefer spending the winter in the dry at- ed with it. The following communication from mosphere of the interior towns, though the ther- Mr. Copp accompanied his most acceptable presmometer may range a degree or two higher than ent : in the sea coast towns where there is so much

upon his circumstances and tastes. We were pointed to a family who were brought up in Aroostook. Several of them settled near the homestead and are now independent, though yet that of retaining its leaves in all their richest. young men; others went out west and returned with loss of property, and what is infinitely worse, with loss of health. Aroostook is a healthy county. Go through a crowd of a thousand people ty. Go through a crowd of a thousand people ty. ty. Go through a crowd of a thousand people and you will scarcely see a sickly look among them. We believe this more than counterbalances all other considerations. What is a family good for whose husband is yellow with jaundice, whose wife is sallow, and whose children never knew what it was to have a blooming cheek. This is the picture of those who emigrate from New England to the West and raise up a family the whole of the second there. What is wealth when one must drag out

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the Aroostook. Our faith is greatly strengthened by our still comparatively limited acquaintance with it. A new country arouses the energies of its people. The old sleepy towns of the older States will do for men of wealth to doze out their lives in, but for the young men of energy, let them seek out newer lands. A young man and his wife can soon adapt themselves to their a "Ladies' Fair." One other, if I recollect new order of things and render their lot a happy one if they will. On the contrary, a person of an excitable temperament, or who expects to get a living without labor, can do quite as well else. a living without labor, can do quite as well elsewhere. There are three tiers of townships on the eastern line of the State which belong to the valley of the St. John. These extend a distance of Wakefield, N. H., Oct 12th. J. Copp. about one hundred miles and are the very best of land for tillage. The townships west of them are not so valuable, though so far as we could judge, they would not suffer in comparison with those in 10th and 11th. On the first day the exhibition western Maine for fertility of soil when properly of ladies' articles, fruit, vegetables and farm

A young man who goes there should let lumbering operations alone and stick to his farm. A little miss of six summers attracted a good deal This is the only way to ensure success. After he of attention from her skill in handling a powerhas been there a few years he will feel that that ful horse. In the evening the young people had is his home and will not exchange it for another a social gathering in the Hall. The second day Communication with other portions of the State was the exhibition for stock which was very fine. is constant by daily stages and by roailroad from That of colts particularly so. A drawing match St. Andrews to Houlton, and by steamboat from was had in the forenoon, and the afternoon a trot-St. John to Woodstock. Villages are growing ting match, after which there was a contest in up in different parts of the county. Mills of different kinds abound everywhere to meet the failed because none could be found poor enough wants of the people. Academies are in success- for the purpose. In the evening an Address was ful operation. As good and as neat school houses delivered by Mr. W. P. Young, Principal of the may be seen there as elsewhere. The log house Academy. It was a well written production on and log barn will soon be confined to the miserable man who prefers to live so rather than in the the future character of the man. It was well comfortable houses which are rapidly dotting the written and well received by the audience. Afsurface of this rich county. Let three or four of ter the Address, the Report of Committees were our soldier boys buy up a neighborhood and clear read. The exercises of the day and evening were up the land, and they will enjoy their stories of enlivened by the Rumford Band. The exhibition battle fought during the war all the better as of fruit and vegetables was extensive and of exthey assemble during the long winter evenings cellent quality. The articles contributed to the around their cheerful fires.

## Restive Horses.

Some horses are very restive when a person is Some horses are very restive when a person is ready to get into a carriage. This is very annoying, especially to ladies. The best way we day instead of the first, and we are inclined to have ever found, (and we profess to be something think it an improvement. It gives an opportunion spirited horses,) is to fumble about the har-ness, especially about the headstall, as though while the attendance the second day is much insomething was wrong, twitching one strap this way and another that way, and they will almost receive accessions the first part of the second day. always stand quietly long enough for others to enter a carriage. This bad habit is generally the result of bad training, and cannot be readily broken and people are not obliged to keep their stock on up after the horse has once contracted the habit. the ground over night, unless they choose.

## Gather up the Leaves.

Many dwellings are so situated that large Now is the time to fatten the bogs to kill this

## Clearing Land.

for winter use.

A neighbor informs us that when hard wood how to squeal. trees are cut at a distance from the ground they will not sprout so badly as when cut low down. We have had much trouble in eradicating the when necessary to kill the stump.

### Our Porringer.

We received last week from our friend J. Copp, of Wakefield, N. H., by express, some fine specimens of what he calls the St. Michael Archange Pear, and the Hawthornden Apple. They came in excellent condition, and on being subjected to the usual test by impartial judges, were pronounced worthy of a place of honor in the catalogue of choice New England fruit. The St. Michael, signedly reserved as a separate article the ques- known also as the White Doyenne, is larger and tion, whether Aroostook is a desirable county in finer than the Bartlett, and is described in the which the young man or the man of middle life books as a clear, pale yellow, red cheek, flesh can go and make for himself a good home. Now there are several things to be taken into the acof a rich, high, delicious flavor. It is by far the count when a young man resolves to settle any-where. The young man who is prudent, indus-have ever eaten. It is regarded by many nurserytrious and possesses a good constitution, and has men as a standard of excellence, some even pre-

### ST. MICHAEL ARCHANGE PEAR.

damp, chilly weather and mud.

As to the question whether a young man shall go to Aroostook or to the West, this must depend shows well for itself. I will say nothing of its

### HAWTHORNDEN APPLE

there. What is wealth when one must drag out a miserable existence from diseases contracted in an unhealthy climate.

Let two or more young men of sympathizing feelings, buy adjoining farms, and they can enjoy each other's society with a zest that is unknown in older towns. We always had great faith in

## Fair of the Bethel Farmers' Club.

The Fair of the Pioneer Club was held Oct. crops, was held in Pattee's Hall. In the afternoon there was an exhibition of ladies' riding. ladies' department were very choice. The crowd was very large on both days, and the people enjoyed the farmers' holiday. There was one fea-

quantities of leaves can be easily gathered at this fall. See that they have a good warm and dry season of the year. They are excellent for cover- nest. Many farmers are in the habit of boiling ing tender plants, putting round grape vines, pumpkins and mashing them with meal. This and for bedding for cattle and horses. No warm- makes very good feed, as it combines the growing er bed can well be made for the pig than with and fattening properties necessary. One of the dry leaves. They are full of the elements of good best hogs we ever fattened was fed in this way, manure, containing a large per centage of the but an important precaution was used in taking useful manurial salts, and act as an excellent out the seeds from the pumpkins before cooking. absorbent of liquids. We say then, gather them The seeds are powerfully diuretic and prevent up, if possible, and pack them in a suitable place the animals from fattening. Let their food be comparatively dry. Mix a little salt with their food, and let them, if convenient, have a little charcoal. Above all things do not teach them

## Look out for the Borer.

We repeat what we recently said, "look out gray birch from our pastures, but supposed it for the borer." We stepped into a neighbor's necessary to cut as low down as possible. It is orchard to-day and dug out fifteen borers from worth knowing if it be true, and we hope some one tree. They were nearly all of this year's of our readers will give their experience in the growth, and by another spring would have enmatter. As a proof of its correctness we were tirely ruined the tree. We fear that very many shown a lot of stumps where the trees were cut who have young orchards are not aware what in winter when the snow was deep, and the truth havor they are doing the present season, and this certainly seemed to be in favor of high cutting is why we repeat our caution. A tree cannot grow with three or four borers girdling it.

# Agricultural Miscellany.

Renovation of Pastures.

remarks were made by Mr. A. L. Fish : I have been a practical larmer for thirty years, within which time I have cleared up and seeded over one hundred acres to pasture, have often cul-tivated and re-seeded those same lands, and older pastures; have been a close observer at all times of the soil and the changes by cultivation and reseeding, and have invariably observed a marked increase in forage, and like results with my neighbors, when cultivation was well done; hence, I am firm in the belief that pasture lands that can be feasibly plowed, are improved by judicious cul-

To merely invert the sod and take off a crop, then turn it back and strip it again, and so on through the rotation, then seed sparsely with one through the rotation, then seed sparsely with one or two kinds of grass, without regard to deep and thorough pulverization. I do not accept as judicious cultivation. Let any of our pasture land that can be feasibly plowed, be deeply and thoroughly pulverized, and as much manurial matter incorporated with it in the process, as will amend for the crops taken off, then seeded with a variety of the indicences are as with the variety of the indicences are seen as with the variety of the indicences. packed to leave them more permeable. All soils must be permeable to receive full benefit from the circulating elements passing through. No seeds will germinate, or grass roots grow without their presence, which is good proof that they contain the life-giving principle. The fact that air and water will grow plants without earth, but earth will not without them, is also good proof that the soil is only a repository for food of plants, where it is held in a physical medium, by a mechanical faculty of the soil. If we accept the theory as sound, that a small amount of the inorganic portion of the soil enters into the bulk of growing plants, we must look for a mechanical faculty in the soil as a base of its productiveness. Whatever we recognize as a vital sustaining principle in the soil, it behooves us, as farmers, to see to it that it is developed in the soil we occupy. To make the point I wish to impress, I will assume that all physical growth is from minute particles of organic matter contained in the circulating elements, which attach by contact with surfaces adapted to retain and absorb them into a physical medium. The soil, I will say, is a physical medium, in which organic matter, in all its minute, and its soil destined to methal and show; which attach by contact with surfaces adapted to retain and absorb them into a physical medium, in which organic matter, in all its minute, and the soil destined to retain and sir-slaked; not the rain and sir-slaked; it is extended to methal and not an injury. Why should it is so, likewise, to that which is unplowed, only to a lesser degree. Does Nature, operating in this way, persistently, regularly for half the year work injury to the soil? The rain and the snow hold in solution much enriching substance, and most of it is imparted to the land. Taken in connection wish the operation of the fall. Taken in connection wish the operation of the fall, and left in the furly substance, and when the soil is true to the soil substance, and when the soil is true to the soil of the with mouths too small to be seen without microscopic vision, we reason that it is by some subtle scopic vision, we reason that it is by some subtle fall plowing, also, helps to kill weeds. Car Fall plowing, also, helps to kill weeds. should understand and recognize as a vital principle. I will suggest that it consists in a capillary exture of the soil by which small particles of manurial matter are brought in contact with surfaces to which they adhere. Leachy soils have coarse, capillary texture, admitting of the circuating elements passing through them so rapidly as to wash away manurial matter from attaching

It is a natural tendency of soils to become too porous; small veins will form by water leaching brough them, and grow larger by use till they apillery texture, so that water will filter slow ly rough them and reach every attaching surface of every particle of soil; each particle of soil, ever so small, has a surface to which still smaller particles of organic matter will cohere if brought contact, hence the importance of occasionally discard as ruinous to the farmer, as the frost composes and prepares for excessive waste before the soil can receive it. Let any dairyman take one-tenth of his pasture land and cultivate it to grow maize for soiling and feed it to his cows nnually, and I will engage that he will have made more cheese or butter from the some number of cows, and the same area of land, and the land will have improved under the treatment, provided he makes judicious use of manures and

## Colts at Weaning Time.

Farmers should use much care with their colts when they take them away from their dams to wean them. Frequently they receive no extra care at this time; become poor, stunted, and, if they do not die outright, will be pretty sure to lo so the following spring. Or, if they live, they never will attain the size or possess the game and bottom they would had they received better treatent after weaning.

The mare has a large flow of milk—much more

so than most people suppose, and of the richest quality; and it is a great loss to the colt when taken away from this rich supply, and a loss of flesh, and costiveness, will ensue, followed by a diarrbæs frequently, which often terminates the life of the colt. The colt should not be taken from the dam till

at least six months old; and if allowed to run onger, so much the better. Good pasture should be given it if possible. A couple quarts of oats a day will be highly relished, or a sheaf of bright ats will come in opportunely.

A warm bran mash twice a week, to keep the

norses is to keep them growing, in good health and spirits; and this can only be done by proper feeding and general care. They want dry, warm box-stalls to stand in during winter, from which exercise-for this is needed as much as food Good horses can be raised only by good care providing you have good blood to start with. This is the first step. Without good blood we cannot have valuable horses. The people are beginning to learn this.—Rural World.

## A Prolific Sheep.

I have a sheep that has four lambs, now about wo and a half months old. Three of them hould judge would weigh fifty pounds each, the other is not as large. The mother of these lambs is one-quarter South Down and three-quarters native. She is four years old—had three lambs last year and raised two of them, the third one ed to death in a cold rain strom. This teep and her family are for sale.

Vones truly.

S. W. Priest.

Yours truly, S. North Vassalboro', Oct. 5, 1865.

### Fall Plowing.

There are many farmers, at this day who deem fall plowing unprofitable cultivation. They pre-fer to turn over the soil in the spring when it has At the Utica Fair in New York, the following emarks were made by Mr. A. L. Fish:

I have been a practical farmer for thirty years, within which time I have cleared up and seeded over one hundred acres to pasture, have often cultivated and reserved the service and the seed bed. Moreover, it is more work, on the whole, to put in a great for the soul in the spring when it has become sufficiently dry, and put the seed into it while it is injurious to expose the ground, by plowing, to the rains and snows of winter, and, that it becomes too much compacted to be in good condition for a seed bed. Moreover, it is more work, on the whole, to put in a crop; for the extra amount of cultivation and harrowing required by a fallplowed field above that by a spring-plowed one, to get it as mellow and fine, is considerable. Then it is denied that there is not much time gained in the spring, for one who can plow land wetter, with less injury, than he can harrow it.

We believe, however, that there are very decided advantages in fall plowing; and that it is a fact that, on an average, better crops are obtained on fall-plowed land than on spring-plowed exclusively. We say exclusively, because while fall-plowed land gains some of the advantage of a spring working, spring-plowed receives none of the fall cultivation. Here, then, is one apparent benefit, if there is more cultivation, there is a bet-

ter condition. The cultivation for a spring crop, which commences with fall plowing, might be termed win-ter fallowing. It differs from summer fallowing variety of the indigenous grass as with the usual variety of cultivated grasses—keep the herd from grazing or tramping it the first season, so the new root may be thoroughly interspersed through the soil before it becomes packed again, and I will risk my reputation as a farmer, upon the assertion that its productiveness will be much improved and the grass coult as exercised and the grass coult as exercised with a second with a second with a second will be much improved and the grass coult as exercised with a second ed and the grass quite as sweet and nutritions as the old indigenous sward. The prejudice against re-seeding for pasturage, has no doubt grown out of the fact that the tilth and manner of seeding hor pasturage, has no doubt grown out of the fact that the tilth and manner of seeding hor pasturage, has no doubt grown out of the fact that the tilth and manner of seeding hor pasturage, has no doubt grown out of the fact that the tilth and manner of seeding hor pasturage, has no doubt grown out of the fact that the tilth and manner of seeding hor pasturage, has no doubt grown out of the fact that the tilth and manner of seeding hor pasturage, has no doubt grown out of the fact that the tilth and manner of seeding hor pasturage, has no doubt grown out of the fact that the tilth and manner of seeding hor pasturage, has no doubt grown out of the fact that the tilth and manner of seeding hor pasturage, has no doubt grown out of the fact that the tilth and manner of seeding hor pasturage, has no doubt grown out of the fact that the tilth and manner of seeding hor pasturage, has no doubt grown out of the fact that the tilth and manner of seeding hor pasturage, has no doubt grown out of the fact that the tilth and manner of seeding hor pasturage. out of the fact that the tilth and manner of seeding has not been properly done. The lay and texture of land is so unlike in different localities, that it would be difficult to adopt a rule of general practice without broad exceptions, some soils requiring to be pulverized and packed to make them less porous, others to be pulverized and not packed to leave them more permeable. All soils must be permeable to receive full benefit from the pulverized and are slaked; neither is it exposed in the stable are supported in the stable are supported by the first part of the soil destined to meceive the seed is not pulverized and air-slaked; neither is it exposed to the rain and snow; which exposure we think.

dium, in which organic matter, in all its minutia is held by a mechanical faculty for decomposition, and chemical combinations. When we consider that plants obtain-food in the soil by fibrous roots Have two or three inches of mellow, freshly turned soil, and that underneath will be left sufficient

ada thistles are not invigorated by having their roots on the top of the ground during the winter.
But the chief benefit, in this direction, would be derived from plowing early enough to let red-root, cockle, and weeds that infest wheat, sprout in the fall, and then the spring cultivation destroy them. In the meantime, we advise farmbeing equal, we think the man who gets the most plowed in the autumn, has the satisfaction of feeling, when the spring comes, that he has his work best in hand —Rural New Yorker.

## Dignity of Agriculture.

A regenerated Republic must eat. After a desolating civil war, which had well-nigh ruined the agriculture of Italy, the old free yeomanry being almost extinct and the land in the sion of great proprietors who were also slave-holders. Virgil, at the request, it is supposed, of old pastures; they are then better prepared to hold the mauures applied, they will not wash off from the surface of a too tenacious soil, or leach through a too porous soil in currents. More than the particians, and to oreat applied to the manufacture of paints. through a too porous soil in currents. My mode of using manure is to apply it to all crops at a of the empire. It was an expedient worthy of a f using manure is to apply it to all crops at a of the empire. It was an expedient worthy of a great and and accomplished prince, but it most speedily to its use, to prevent waste by evaparation, and otherwise, while vegetable growth is dormant. The very convenient way of spreading manure broadcast in the winter season I discard as ruinous to the farmer, as the frost but we do not believe that the finest possible poem on the cultivation of cotton, would now in the least stimulate the production of that staple. We have, however, something better than v rees for provoking an interest in agriculture; and the stout, prosace farmer, who never read a poem in his life, understands the beauty of premium pumpkins and the profit of prize potatoes. We have the State Agricultural Fairs, and we have what, perhaps, are better still—the County Cat-tle Shows. There is a tendency in some parts of the country toward permitting these to degenerate into mere meetings for horse-racing-a tendily checked. Farmers need horses for the plow and the field, and not for the trotting-wagon and

the race-course.

Rome took her great man from the plow, and made him dictator-we must now take our soldiers from the camp and make them farmers. Gen. Hooker, who is popularly supposed to have as much "fight" in him as any man who ever scented saltpetre, said the other night at the fair of the American Institute, that he was most anxious to get back to the vocation of farming, in which he was always "the most contented and happy. only Cincinnatus. We know that thousands upon thousands of our brave soldiers will return gladly to the pruning hooks and the plow-shares. The country relies upon them now not less than she did when they were confronting the serried ranks of rebellion-relies upon them to fight famine, to keep down prices, to make homes contented and happy, to preserve other departments of production in good heart, and to so increase the wealth of the land that payment of our debt will A warm bran much twice a week, to keep the bowels open and healthy, is desirable. Take about four quarts of bran, and pour over it boiling water, adding a little salt, and when cool give it to the colt.

The great secret of success in raising good health brees is to keep them growing, in good health brees is to keep them growing, in good health brees is to keep them growing, in good health brees is to keep them growing, in good health brees is to keep them growing, in good health brees is to keep them growing, in good health brees is to keep them growing, in good health of the land that payles to death of the land that payles to dect where the poor and industrious. There is no public delirium so dangerous as that proceeding from public delirium so dangerous as tha have just alluded, of swords and spears, of plowshares and pruning hooks.

## Staggers in Horses.

Staggers is a general term applied to several diseases of horses. Mad or sleepy staggers is in-flammation of the brain, a rare but fatal complaint marked by high fever, a staggering gait, violent, convulsing struggling, usually terminating in stupor, and treated by bleeding, full doses of physic, and cold water to the head. Grass or stomach staggers is acute indigestion, usually oc-casioned by overloading the stomach and bowels with tough hard grass vetches, or clover, or a full meal of wheat, or other indigestible food. It is most common in summer and autumn; is indicated by impaired appetite, distended atromen, dull aspect, unsteady gait, and is remedied by full doses of purgative medicine, such as six drachms of aloes and a drachm of calomel rubbed boiled gruel. Frequent clysters, with hard rub-bing and hot water to the belly, are likewise use-ful. When the dullness increases down together and given in a quart of thin should readily be given .- British Aglst

### Destruction of Forests.

The most notable and serious modification effected by man's agency, are those caused by the destruction of forests. The cutting away of wood may result from a thicker seeding than usual, not only changes the appearance of the landscape, Any one who walks across a field of clover and not only changes the appearance of the landscape, and the character of the spot laid under the axe; but when practicad to a large extent, its effects extend to great distances—perhaps over the whole continent, and almost revolutionize climates to the amount of bare surface; in doing so he soils and surfaces. The forest retards evaporation, and offers an effectual barrier to the wind. Its porous soils, and still more porous accumulation of vegetable debris, absorb and retain the moisture, and its tangled masses of sticks and roots formation to every farmer would be derived from of vegetable debris, absorb and retain the moisture, and its tangled masses of sticks and roots restrain the fury of torrents, and prevent the devastation they might otherwise occasion. From these circumstances, it is free from the extremes of summer and winter temperature, it acts as a constant condenser of moisture in the atmosphere, and promotes frequent and copious showers. When the forests are taken away, these conservative elements go with them. The order and character of the seasons are disturbed; they become more uncertain, the lines that divide them less distinct. Noah Webster observed this fact in America, even before the commencement of the present century. Said he in 1799: "When the forest is gone, the reservoir of moisture stored up in its vegetable mold is evaporated, and returns only in deluges of rain to wash away the parched dust into which that mould has been converted. The well wooded and humid hills are turned to ridges of dry rocks, which encumbers the low grounds and chokes the water-courses with its religious and chokes the water-courses with its number of careful experiments, widely debris,—and except in countries favored with an office the commence of the present century and the control of the increased value. In other words it would be quite safe to estimate the value of this improvment, if generally adopted, at \$100,000,000 a year. A series of experiments with varying quantities of experiments with varying quan grounds and chokes the water-courses with its year. A series of careful experiments, widely published, would prove a great public benifit. What Agricultural Society or ten individuals and a moderate and regular inclination of surface will, undertake the task? and a moderate and regular inclination of surface
—the whole earth, valess rescued by human art
from the physical degradation to which it tends,
becomes an assemblage of bald mountains, of barren, tuttless hills, and of swampy and malarious
plains. There are parts of Asia Minor, of Northern Africa, of Greece, and even of Alpine Europe,
here the operation of causes set in action by
man has brought the face of the earth to a desolation almost as complete as that of the moon;
and though, within that brief space of time which
we call "the historical period," they are known
to have been covered with luxuriant woods, verdant pastures, and fertile meadows, they are now
too far deteriorated to be reclaimable by man;
nor can they become again fitted for human use,
except through great geological changes, or other
mysterious influences or agencies, of which we
have no present knowledge, and over which we
have

### The Great Cheese Exhibition.

One of the leading and most interesting fea-Never before, in any age or country, has there been such a splendid exhibition of cheese. It is rue the number falls short of what was expected, but the show in this department is large, and em-braces all, or nearly all, the first class factories in the State. Factories which are not representd, it is to be presumed, had no cheese on which they were willing to run the risk of showng. Perhaps it is fortunate that no more cheese on the grounds, since the tent is quite full nough for showing them to advantage. An or-linary observer going through the hall would perhaps be merely attracted by the handsome ap-pearance of the various lots on exhibition, but when it is taken into account that we have here the choicest product of American dairies—cheese that for richness and flavor have never been urpassed or perhaps equalled in America, than it will be seen how important in this exhibition to those desiring to see the best that our dairymen are able to accomplish. To the dairymen these cheese on exhibition are of interest, since the various dairies may be compared side by side, and lessons of improvement learned. Here are the coarse curds, the Cheddar and other styles of cheese, which have more or less favor in the several markets for which they are designed.

The cheeses are arranged in the tents by counties. As you enter, the first that strikes the eye is the big cheese of Canada, manufactured by tion. It stands upon the wagon specially arranged for it, and is in the central part of the t is 16 feet in circumference, five feet in diameter, and two feet four inches high, and was hauld upon the grounds yesterday at 2 o'clock P. M. by 10 yoke of oxen, the American and British flags flying from its top. It is the largest cheese that has ever been manufactured, and as such must necessarily attract attention and interest. Herkimer county takes the lead, showing 100. Oneida comes next with 98; then follows Erie with 60; Jeff-rson, 41; Wyoming, 40; Lewis, 30; Otsego, 18; Madison, 9; Os vego, 7; St. Lawrence, 6; and Onondaga, 6—making a total of 516.—Journal N. Y. State Agricultural Soci-

Every good farmer knows that any domestic an-Every good farmer knows that any domestic animal is a good clock—that it knows, almost to a minute, when the regular feeding time has arrived. If it has been accustomed to be fed with rived. If it has been accustomed to be fed with the stables, I do not like to see any straw used ccuracy at the appointed period, it will not fret till that period arrives; after which it becomes very restless and uneasy till its food comes. If it has been fed irregularly, it will begin to fret when the earliest period arrives. Hence, this fretting may be entirely avoided, by strict punctuality; but it cannot be otherwise. The very moment the animal begins to worry, that momen begins to lose flesh; but the rate of this loss has never been ascertained—it is certainly worthy rying the two modes, punctually and irregular-y, side by side, under similar circumstances, ly, side by side, under similar direumstances and with the same amount of food, for some weeks or months together.

There is one precaution to be observed in con-nection with regular feeding, where some judg-ment is needed. Animals eat more in sharp or if the same amount by weight is given at every feeding, they will not have enough when the reather is cold, and will be surfeited when it is warm and damp. Both of these evils must be avoided, while a little attention and observation will enable the farmer to do it .- Tucker's Rural

## Eradication of Stumps.

Where it is necessary to remove large stumps

Thick and Thin Seeding. We need further and accurate experiments to

mysterious influences or agencies, of which we have no present knowledge, and over which we have no present prospective control."

He foresees that a desolation, like that which igh degree of fertility, do not find it necessary to sow so many bushels of wheat or oats per acre, as those who possess poor land. It is worthy of the territory of the United States, and of other comparatively new countries over which European civilization is now extending its way, unless prompt measures are taken to check the action of the destructive causes already in operation.— G.

P. Marsh.

seeding is absolutely necessary to give a fine quality to the fodder.—Country Gentleman.

Improvement in Flour Grinding. One of the great obstacles in the way of grinding flour rapidly in an ordinary mill, arises from the liability to heat. An English inventor, Mr. Bovill, come time ago converted an air blast which overcomes this difficulty, by keeping a cool current in constant circulation upon and the mill-stones; and in a late lawsuit against the proprietors of one of the largest steam mills in London, or, indeed, in the world, for infringement of his patent some facts came out as to th value of the invention that are worthy of note. It was shown in evidence, for example, that in grinding flour, the saving of time was 70 per cent. of coal 15 per cent, and an increase of flour of 24 per cent.; the profit on manufacture was £8 17s 3d., on produce £2 6s 2d., on 400 bushels of wheat. This saving, arises from the following reasons: 1st, speed in grinding, by which double and treble the quantity of wheat may be passed through the stones without danger of "doughing them up," as it is termed; 2d, an increased quantity and improved quality of meal; 3d, immediate facility for dressing the meal without the necessity, of being kept a length of time to cool and recover from the fermentation occasioned by its heating; 4th, the preservation of the millstones, which will grind four times the quantity of wheat before it will be necessary to dress them, because being kept constantly they never get clogged by particles of flour is the big cheese of Canada, manufactured by Snith & Sons, at Norwich, Oxford county, Canada West. It weighs 4,240 pounds, and took the milk of 500 cows for four days for its production. It stands upon the wagon specially arrangthis being by Mr. B will's blast and exhaust drawn from the stones and conveyed to the appropria chamber, where it becomes available, being lost or mixed with the sweepings. For the right of using this invention, the English govern-ment have paid Mr. Bovill 14 cents a bushel or until lately, when the rate was reduced to one cent per bushel in consideration of a very large ncrease in the amount ground.

## Sea Sand for Manure.

The use of this material for bedding we have

heretofore referred to. Mr. Brereton, speaks as follows from his experience on the subject: "Sea sand was the principal manure purchased, and has been used as bedding for bullocks, horses and sheep, instead of straw. It cost me 6s. 8d. per ton, as I have to draw it eight miles. Speakfor litter, though it has not been easy to break through the feeling of the attendants that the comfort of the animals required its use. The economy, however, of converting straw into food instead of litter seems so great that I have persevered in the use of the sand; and I think my bailiff and men would generally now give it the preference. The effect of the manure has been very striking; in the last very dry summer 22 acres yielded fully 45 tons of hay; the quick action of the sand manure has been noticed much by the neighboring farmers; it has also been found that the sheep can be pastured upon the ground very much sooner after the sand than after the straw manure. This distinction may dehealthiness of my stock, in spite of the number kept to the acre, may, perhaps, be per

## Rats-Best Trap For.

something is due to the high situation on the borders of Exmoore, and much to the healthy ac-

Rats are possessed of not a little cunning, and a neighbor assert; his rats dig under the traps set in bran, spring them, and walk off with the bait. Be that as it may, we know they soon be-Where it is necessary to remove large stumps under circumstances which render it impracticable to avail one's self of the assistance of a stump machine," the work may be successfully accomplished by burning. This is done by digging under them, filling the cavity with combustible materials, and covering the stump, after firing the materials, with turf. In the same manner that coal-kilns are covered. The fire will in a short time effect the entire destruction of the stumps—even the long lateral roots, unless the soil is very humis, in which case the burning should be undersken during the dry weather of summer. If the dirt is excavated a few weeks before the burning is undertaken the operation that the same is secure—a little frightened no doubt, but before the burning is undertaken the operation that the same is secure—a little frightened no doubt, but before the burning is undertaken the operation that the same is secure—a little frightened no doubt, but the same is secure—a little frightened no doubt, but the same is secure—a little frightened no doubt, but the same is secure—a little frightened no doubt, but the same is secure—a little frightened no doubt, but the same is secure—a little frightened no doubt, but the same is secure—a little frightened no doubt, but the same is secure—a little frightened no doubt, but the same is secure—a little frightened no doubt, but the same is secure—a little frightened no doubt, but the same is secure—a little frightened no doubt, but the same is the same is secure—a little frightened no doubt, but the same is secure—a little frightened no doubt, but the same is secure—a little frightened no doubt, but the same is secure—a little frightened no doubt, but the same is the same is the same is the same is the sping is the trap, or some way manage to come shy of a steel trap, or some way nearly the casionally leave one claw behind, can should be undersome in the same is the sping is the same is before the burning is undertaken the operation will be more speedily effected. The ashes produced by the combustion will afford an excellent stimulus for the soil, and should be carefully applied as soon as the operation is completed. But in all cases where eradication by pulling is practicable the stump machine should be used.—Gsr-mantisms. Telegraph. stick, or he may be drowned.

### Value of Pigeons as Farm Stock.

The following article, published in Our Young Folks, suggests some truths worthy of the attention of a good many that are not young:

"No matter at what time of year a pigeon's rop may be opened, it will be found to contain t least eight times as much of the seeds of weeds at least eight times as much of the seeds of weeds as of wheat, or rye, or corn, or other grains. It is also very remarkable that the grains thus taken from the fields are the defective ones. They take only the worthless seeds. For these reasons these birds should be regarded as the best weeders that a man can employ; for while he merely chops up a weed, often when it is so well grown that it ripens its seeds on the ground where he may have left it, the pigeons come along and make clean work by eating them. The farmer removes merely the weeds, but the pigeons remove the cause of them.

merely the weeds, but the pigeons remove the cause of them.

Any one who has kept these birds on his premises must have noticed how fond they are of pecking among the rubbish which is thrown out from a barn floor after threshing wheat or other grain. They will search there for many days together, hunting out the shriveled grains, the poppy seeds, and cookle, and other pests of the farm, thus getting many a good meal from seeds that barnyard fowls nover condescend to pick up. When the latter get into a garden they scratch and tear up everything, just as though they were When the latter get into a garden they scratch and tear up everything, just as shough they were scratching for a wager; but a pigeon is better bred by nature—he never scratches; hence he disturbs no seeds the gardener may have planted. When he gets into the garden it is either to get a nibble at the pea-vines or the beans, as he is extravagantly fond of both, or to search for weeds. This fondness of the pigeon tribe for seeds of plants injurious to the farm is much better known in Europe than with us. At one time, in certain districts of France, where large numbers of pigdistricts of France, where large numbers of pig-eons bad been kept, they were nearly all killed off. These districts had been famous for the fine, clean, and excellent quality of the wheat raised within them. But very soon after the number of pigeons had been reduced, the land became overgrown with weeds that choked the crops. The straw in consequence grew thin and weak, while the grain was so deficient in plumpness and weight as to render it unfit for seed. Every farmweight as to render it unfit for seed. Every farmer remarked the difference when they had only a few. The people therefore returned to pigeon keeping. Every landlord, in renting his farm, required his tenants to build a pigeon-house or dove-oot, in order to insure crops. Many of these were very expensive structures. It has been russes observed in other districts in France that where pigeons are most abundant there the wheat fields are most productive, and that they never touch seed which has been rolled in lime."

### Setting Apple Trees.

There are some who never have any luck with young trees. They set out orchards, and most of them die, and se with almost any kind of fruit which they attempt to raise. With them, suc-cess is the exception, not the rule. Such men need a word of kindly admonition or of sharp rebuke. Their efforts do not merit su are so careless about what they do, in the way of obtaining and setting trees, that it is no wonder they do not succeed. Let us look at their operathey do not succeed. tions for a moment. They dig their own trees, and lest too much time should be wasted in this and lest too much time should be wasted in this part of the business, they go at their work with a crowbar and an old axe, and with the latter they bruise off what roots they cannot readily break with the former. A few scraggy trees thus obtained they are carted to the lot where they cannot be not the latter suverficial holes are due. are to be set. Here superficial holes are dug through a tough sward, and what there is left of oots are thrust in, covered over and stamped down. And the man now looks at his trees with a growl or a grunt, and says, "live." And so it would, if it could, but before it has time to put forth roots, even under the most favorable circometances, the furious young ball, or the play-ful cow, attacks and destroys its last hope of life. Now, if trees are to be grown, they must receive far different treatment from this. The land should first be tilled, and, if need be, underdrain-ed. Then the trees should be carefully removed from the nursery, and holes dug large enough to receive the roots without crowding. In olayey soils, the land should be well enriched before the trees are set, unless the land has been previously in a high state of cultivation. To prevent them from being ipjured from winds, two stakes should be driven firmly in the ground a short distance from the tree, and a list, or other soft string, wound around the tree, and each end made fast a stake. The ground should then be cultivated for a few years, until the trees have made such growth as to render operations hazardous. This will usually occur in some five or six years. An orchard thus set, and cared for, is sure to

The value of a skin for leather, depends consid-The value of a skin for leather, depends considerably upon the care and manner in which it is taken off. The following penal statue, passed by our ancestors in 1642, shows that they well appreciated, the great loss consequent on bad and careless skinning:—"No butcher, by himself or any person, shall gash, slaughter or cut any hide of ox, bull, steere, or cow, in slaying thereof, or otherwise, whereby the same shall be impaired or hurt, on paine of forfeiture for every such gash or cut in any hide or skin, twelve pence."

An experienced tanner gives the following directions in regard to the cutting or opening of

An experienced tanner gives the following directions in regard to the cutting or opening of the hide before the operation of flaying. This is always best performed when the most of the skin is thrown between the fore and hind legs, leaving the hide square in its form. Tanners of upper leather know the value of this mode of skinning, by its increase of measure over the one practiced. by its increase of measure over the one practi by many persons in sticking or bleeding the animal, by cutting its throat from ear to ear, and in opening the hide, not running the knife far enough up on the brisket before they cut down the skin on the fore legs; or not down far enough on the flank towards the tail before they out through the hind leg .- Ohio Farmer.

Most of the readers of the Plouman have probably heard of clouted cream. Some of them may not know what it is. The use of it is very common in Devonshire and in some other parts of England. It contains, like the butter prepared England. It contains, like the butter prepared from it, a large quantity of curd. The milk is strained warm into large shallow pans, into which a little water has been put, and allowed to stand from six to twelve hours, when it is carefully heated, in the pans, over a slow fire, or on hot plates, till the milk approaches the boiling point. It must not actually come to boiling, nor must the skin or film which appears on the surface be broken. The pans are then put back into the dairy room and allowed to cool. In summer the cream ought to be churned the next day. The quantity of cream by this method is said to be a quantity of cream by this method is said to be s uarter more than by the usual modes of treat ent. Of course the skimmed milk is poorer. If we heat any milk on which no cream at to boiling, a thin cheesy coat will form on the surface. Such a coating is probably found in the preparation of clouted cream and so the bulk of the cream is increased. Isn't this method worth experimenting on here?—Mass. Plowman.

Anything a horse can touch with his nose without being harmed, he does not fear. Therefore, the hand, the halter, girt, blanket, saddle, harness, umbrella, buffalo robe, or whatever is brought in proximity to him should be introduced to and touched by that delicate organ. A knowledge of such important facts as we learned by attending a course of lectures, is the main secret of Rarey's success in horse taming .- Ma

Maine Farmer.

moneys remitted by him. A subscriber desiring to change the post office direction of his paper must communicate to us the name of the office to which it has been previously sent, otherwise we shall be unable to comply with his request.

NOTICES.

MR. J. Saurges is now engaged in canvasing and col ing in Oxford County. M. V. DARLING is now on a collecting and canv tonr in Hancock County. Mr. S. N. Taben is now on a collecting and canv

The Maine Farmer-Price Reduced. The subscription price of the MAINE FARMER will b

Two Deliars per Annum in Advance Commencing with the 1st of October instant. If no said within three months of the date of subscription Two Dollars and Fifty Cents will be charged in all cases. All accounts previous to the 1st of October will be settled at the rate of two Two Dollars and Fifty-Cents per HOMAN & BADGER, Publishers. Annum. Augusta. Oct. 1, 1865.

Editorial Trip Down East--- No. 4.

HOULTON, SEPT. 30th, 1865 Through the invitation of Bro. Cary of the Times, and Milton Welch, Eq., of Houlton, we took a ride to New Limerick Plantation about ten miles west of Houlton. Near Cary's mills there is a beautiful spring breaking out at the base of the famous Horseback, which flows only when the millpond of the neighboring stream is full of water. The water filters through the gravel a distance of a quarter of a mile, and comes out with remarkable purity. The strata of slate crop out quite frequently all along the road. In one place it is very much distorted, broken up and folded upon itself, affording an instructive lesson to the geologist. As we rode along we came to a miserable hovel occupied by a ermit who has been insane for nearly five years. He knows nothing of time or events within that time, but refers everything to the period when he was of sound mind. He cultivates a patch of ground with potatoes, and lives almost entirely on these. A bushel or two of roast potato skins may be seen piled up in a corner of his hut. Unlike most insane persons, he does not seek the mpany of others, but prefers his own seclusion Many good farms and well cared for, appeared

as we rode along, but where the Irish and Nova Scotian population had settled there was a marked difference. These men sow a few oats and backwheat, and plant a few potatoes, and then work at lumbering, and by days's works on the neighboring village, and are consequently poor, although their land is of excellent quality, or, at east, would be regarded so in western Maine. We asked one man who had been on the spot fifteen years, yet showed but little improvement, how many hills of potatoes it required for a bushel. He said, about twenty five hills of Jackson Whites, and fifteen of the California potatoes. With a chance to make a splendid farm, he still looked miserably poor, from the causes above mentioned. Most of this class live in log houses dozen young men from elsewhere could buy them

up his cedar swamps of rich, black earth,

which will produce the heaviest crops as soon as As we rode along, the country appeared more mountainous, and beautiful ponds lay along the base of the hills, giving the whole a picturesque appearance. These afford good fishing, and are a favorite place of resort for the pleasure seekers from Houlton. At last we reached Drew's Mills, where are situated some good lime quarries. The vein of limestone is several rods in width and has been worked nearly half a mile in extent from the hill one side of the mill stream into the hill of the other. A good deal of iron ore and iron pyrites are mixed with the rock, nevertheless some very good lime is burned here. Col. Drew, the pioneer of this place was just ready to fire up a kiln which would make about 250 bushels of lime. This is used pretty extensively in that region. One of the great difficulties experienced here is ing it in barges, and then hauling it to Houlton, a distance of ten miles. In all of our rides thus

We were much pleased to examine a young orchard belonging to Col. Drew. It was uncommonly handsome and thrifty. He had taken the precaution to obtain high trees so that they would not be crushed by the heavy snows of winter. After visiting the shores of the pond and assuring our companions who were watching for some partridges, that they never could find any game if we were present, we took a lunch which was relished wonderfully well. We took a circituous route on our return which gave us an opportunity of secing still more of the surrounding country and which impressed us still more of the almost inexhaustible natural resources of Maine. Having collected a fine lot of minerals and geological specimens and only regretting that we could not carry all the rocks of Aroostook County home with us, we returned highly pleased with our ride, and retired to rest to dream of green fields, rich pasturage and herds of Durham Short Horns. The evidence forces itself upon us that the

great markets of Maine will develop themselves according as railroad facilities are furnished to the people. Houlton, Calais, Bangor, Augusta, with other towns on the Portland and Kennebec road. must ever hold an important place, not as rivals but as furnishing a necessary want in their respective localities. Manufacturing towns will also spring up in the wake of these railroads. They will be the carriers of the raw material ac well as of the manufactured articles wherever they go. The future of Maine is a bright one Slow, but sure will be her motto, and her high sounding Dirigo may yet be a literal truth.

SURGICAL OPERATION. The Portland Star states that Dr. Geo. Derby, Surgeon in charge of the Cony General Hospital in this city, performed a very skilful operation upon Mr. Jules Woelfel civil engineer and draughtsman on the P. & K railroad. It consisted of making on incision in his side and extracting from his lungs a piece of a flannel shirt which he wore at the second battle of Ball Ran, August 29, 1862. The flannel has been concealed there ever since, not being discovered when the ball was extracted at the time It has been very painful and caused fainting fits, so that he would fall from his stool while making drawings in his office. He is now doing

nicely. Postmaster Bicknell has laid our business community under special obligation by establish. ing stations in various parts of the city for the deposit of letters and papers for the mails. Iron boxes have been placed for this purpose, on the corner of Water and Bridge streets and at the cast end of the Kennebec bridge. It will be a great public accommodation.

Virtue necessary to a Permanent Re- THE BELFAST FIRE. In proportion to the busi-

man and man, there cannot be any stability to clean, with scarcely the remains of a wall one : much more so when it is oppressive.

and take a newspaper, and think. Such an army circumstances. as that, the world never saw before. They constitute we the people. They are the Constitution itself to all intents and purposes. In this doubt that the Asiatic cholera has made its aprespect we are far in advance of the Southern pearance and is now spreading in England. Sev States where common schools do not prevail, and eral fatal cases have occurred at Southampton. where knowledge and wealth are in the hands of From thence it has spread to Sholing-Common the few. This is their misfortune. A South Car- and Bitterene, situate about four and two miles olinian never yet had the privilege of voting for from Southampton. The two cases at Sholinga President save through the Legislature. Its Common have proved fatal; of seven cases at early settlers could not divest themselves of the Bitterne, two have proved fatal, while the other idea that there must be privileged classes. Re- patients were improving. There is also a marked publican equality was hard to admit. The poor diarrha all over the district of Bitterne. whites of South Carolina were, and still are, an ignorant and degraded people, and the government of the State could not be trusted to such. Perhaps it was the best course they could percious man can never govern himself. It is worthy of note that the Chinese and Jap-

their population those who can read and write, ignorance are the ruling principles. "A man's prehension of its rapid spread. beare," onys Lord Bicon, "runs either to herbs BRAZIL AND PARAGUAY. The war between the

evil predominates in a Republic, evil must result. render, when they replied by shooting the messenbounds. She never unites cloven feet and horns without the asking or giving of quarter. At Esq., of Vassalboro', sold to Messrs. Munroe & waves washed some off, five alone maintaining with cutting teeth. A transgression of the length the Paragueyans fled, pursued by cavalry, Tower of Boston, his pair of Knox stallions, their hold. Thus we continued throughout Sunand log barns. We could not but wish that a half bounds of virtue either in an individual or in a when a slaughter took place which was a perfect Gen. Sheridan three years old, and Gen. Howard day, Sunday night and Monday, until Tuesday nity is always disastrous in the end.

been our national motto. Alexander the Great hemmed in by a vastly superior force. More imconquered the world, but there was no common portant battles were daily expected. tie among the nations to bind them, and at his death they fell apart of their own accord. State flags must give way to the Nationalflag. Social at the Treasury Department on Thursday last reprejudices must be subdued. The minority must sulting in the expulsion of Gov. Pierpont of Vircheerfully submit to the majority, the majority ginia, by Hon. Freeman H. Clark, Comptroller must not oppress the minority.

the return of the District of Columbia colored national policy, denouncing the government in regiment of troops to Washington, previous to unmeasured terms for expecting that the Southbeing mustered out of service, they paid their ern people would tamely submit to taxation for respects to President Johnson at the White House, the payment of the public debt. His conduct at the want of a good sharp sand for mortar. The and were addressed by him in very bandsome last became so indecorous and violent that it passpeople of Houlton frequently obtain it up Drew's terms. A number of persons, late rebel sympa- ed the bounds of toleration, and Mr. Clark perpond, a distance of five or six miles, by transport- thizers, but who now wear the garb of loyalty, emptorily ordered him to leave the office. He was present on the occasion, who expected in the responded to the order by slowly retiring to the speech something from which they could extract door, the knob of which he retained for a mofar, we have not seen a single rod of stone wall. consolation for their present political sacrifices. ment in order to still further define his position. But when the President gave utterance to the He was again directed to leave the room, and, sentiment that "he who was the most virtu- thinking discretion the better part of valor, comtuous and most intelligent would be most exalted, plied with the order. and occupy the highest position, without regard to color," these snakes were so ungracious as to hiss, and when His Excellency went so far as to call the black veterans before him "his friends" gan are coming to grief. A number of them who and "his countrymen," they turned on their heels and left in disgust. The colored people cheered the President heartily, and received his remarks two of the fraternity, named William Jones and with great enthusiasm. The President emphatically gave the lie to the statement so persistently uttered, that ""this is a white man's country." Addressing the soldiers of the Union who stood charged, to be forever deprived of citizenship, and before him, black in color, but true in their loyalty, he said, "This is as much your country as anybod; else's."

> In reference to the future policy, of the administration, the New York Tribune savs :

"In his forthcoming message, the President ful-ly recognizes the manhood of the negro but would qualify and limit the right of suffrage by education or property. When proved to be possessed gathering at the residence of Capt. Jesse E. Ladd, of either of these, Mr. Johnson thinks he ought in this city, on the 7th inst. The persons presto be allowed to vote.

THE BOUNTY TO COLORED TROOPS. The U. S. Paymasters having refused to pay the colored in-law, and six grand children—twenty-one in all, troops the bounty received by white volunteers. Attorney General Speed has given an official opinion in which he decides that a slave owes paramount allegiance to the Government : that he is bound to fight for the Government against the public enemy-against his master, if a rebel that such service to the government of itself dissolves the relation of master and slave; that the relation other dissolved can never be restored, and nine years, came to her death by her clothes takthat, independent of any act of Congress, or proc- ing fire. Her mother left ber alone with a younglamation of emancipation, the soldier of the loyal er brother, and went to some of the neighbors. army is a freedman-is capable of contracting When she returned, fifteen minutes later, she with the Government for pay and bounty, and, found the house filled with friends, and her child without respect to color, is fully entitled to all burned in a most shocking manner. The little the benefits and rewards of the service he per- girl lingered in terrible agony about twelve forms, and, therefore, entitled to the bounty offered by Congress to volunteers. This opinion puts slaves of Kentucky, fugitives from the South, and colored soldiers of the free States within the general provisions of the acts of Congress concern- girls, aged ten and fifteen years, killed by the re-

The mammoth cheese described on our first page as having been on exhibition at the New York State Fair, weighing over 4,000 pounds, was above alluded to. recently on its way to Montreal, on a platform car, when the train ran off the track. The big heese rolled down an embankment, and was frac tured into fragments at the bottom. The owner, at the Bethel Fair last week. It is not common greatly enraged, demanded \$1,500 from the rail- to see so large specimens of late years raised in way company, and his claim was settled.

Federal armies.

ness and population of the place the recent fire It is indespensable to a permanent republican in Belfast seems to have been even more extensive nationality that its population should be a virtu- and disastrous than that of Augusta. The Belone. Bad rulers make bad laws enough to fast Age estimates the total amount of loss at spoil all good laws. The laws of a nation are an about \$200,000, about 40 per cent. of which was xponent of the people themselves. A good law insured. One third of the most densely popuis good for nothing unless the people respect it. lated portion of the city was laid in ashes, destroy Even when we, the people, make the laws, it is ing many of the best blocks and stores and a great sometimes necessary to submit, for the time be-number of dwelling houses. The number of building, to bad laws until such time as we the people ings consumed is one hundred and thirty. The can by our votes change them for the better. In- disaster falls with peculiar severity upon many troduce the laws of Russia here, and we, the peo- poor people and those in moderate circumstance ple would be slaves. Freedom of thought and who lose everything. The burnt district extends elevation of soul, and the cultivation of the virtues from Lewie's wharf near the extreme north part would sink deep beneath the ground. After a of the city, southerly to Miller street, more than time of depression, the minds of such people are half a mile in distance, and from Front street at aroused. Tyrants are dethroned. A new govern- the head of the wharves up to, and parallel with ment is instituted. New laws are enacted, per- Washington street just below High street, and haps for the better, possibly for the worse. New the Phoenix block, a breadth from thirty to forty tyrants spring up. The passions of the people rods wide, leaving but a single tier of buildings at are appealed to, and they again enslave them- the head of the wharves from Haraden's to Simpselves. When public virtue does not prevail so as son's and Palmer's wharves, and comprises at to make laws which shall render justice between least twenty acres. The whole territory is swept government. Such a nationality is resting on standing, or the charred remains of a beam. It a slumbering volcano. Man is a restive animal was covered mostly with wooden buildings, dwellunder restraint, even though it be a wholesome ings, stores and shops, and comprises nearly all the Italy will always be in commotion, and so will seems no doubt, after careful examination, that France, so long as they suffer the public and pri- the fire was an incendiary one, but the purpetrator vate morals to be debased. Some nations seem is unknown. There were two fire engines in the to think it necessary to be whipped from time to town. One was uselesss and was not brought out time in order to render them loyal, and like the at all, and the other was old and inefficient. The whipped spaniel love their masters the better for hose gave out once and again, and it was combeing scourged, or perhaps they tacitly acknowl-

older and more ancient part of the city. There edge the superiority of others. We need not remind our readers that intelligence as well as vir- have had, the fire could have been stopped at any tue must pervade the people, if the people stage of its progress. A public meeting of citiexpect to govern ourselves. In other words, in gens was held in Belfast on the 16th inst. to take telligent virtue is necessary. We send an army measures for the relief of the sufferers by the fire of a million and a half of men to defend our and committees were appointed to solicit and re-Constitution, but they are a mass of thinking be- ceive contributions of money, clothing &c. and ings. Few among them but can read and write, distribute the same among those in necessitous

THE CHOLERA. There can no longer be any

In France, the disease is likewise on the i crease. A letter from Toulon states that it has broken out with startling suddenness at Sollies-Pont, a little town of 3,000 inhabitants. In the sue under the circumstances, for an ignorant vipearance there were sixty cases, and thirty-six and the case, unless amicably settled by the comhours later there had already been fifty-five deaths pany, will be determined by the Courts. It is untance or even hope. The gale contin ancse Enpires which have stood so long, have for out of a population reduced to 1,000 souls by a panic-stricken people. In Toulon it has a pecutheir population those who can read and write, while the fic le and weak Republics of South liarly virulent character. It has also made its while the fic le and weak Republics of South America have a most degraded population. It is appearance at Paris, where, according to the well to call things by their right names. Repub- testimony of Dr. Vacher, the condition of the licanism is nothing but despotism where vice and stagnant water of the basin causes a serious ap-

or weeds;" therefore let him seasonably water the South American States of Brazil and Paraguay, one and destroy the other. This is especially ap- has commenced in savage earnest. Details of the plicible to a Republic. It must either grow recent battle at Gayty show the sanguinary charstronger or weaker according to the character of acter of the struggle. On the 17th of August, the allied forces, 8,500 strong, encountered 3,400 This is a world of mixed good and evil. If Paraguayans. The latter were summoned to sur-In nature, everything is supposed to have definite ger. For an hour and a quarter the battle raged The peculiar condition of other nations having the field, and only 300 wounded. Their leader, labor and money spent in breeding fine horses is len and stiffened by exposure and want, having In contrast with this, we saw one man clearing been briefly noticed, we instinctively turn to our Duarte, and 1,200 of his troops were made prisown, and ask ourselves what shall be done to oners, together with all their stores. The allies with more risk and uncertainty than that of raisgive us. a permanent nationality. A prominent state that their loss is only 250 killed and woundanswer is briefly made. A high toned and vir- ed. Another detachment of Paraguayans, 7,000 tuous national patriotism. We are composed of strong, on the opposite side of the river were and encouraging that a price should be obtained to bear down upon us, and soon thereafter we had

> of the Currency. It appears that Gov. Pierpont, in visiting the office of Mr. Clark, took occasion THE PRESIDENT AND THE COLORED MEN. On to give a profanely-emphatic expression on our

> > SKEDADDLERS PUNISHED. Those persons emigrated to Canada to avoid the draft in Michihave returned now that "the cruel war is over," have been tried by Court Martial at Detroit, and George Giddings, have been found guilty of "desertion," and sentenced to confinement at hard labor for three months, to be dishonorably disthe sentence to be published in at least two papers printed nearest their homes. These sentences have been approved, and the State Prison at Columbus, Ohio, designated as the place of con-

> > A FAMILY GATHERING. The Gardiner Journal mentions the interesting circumstance of a family gathering at the residence of Capt. Jesse E. Ladd, ent consisted of the father and mother, three sons, six daughters, one son-in-law, three daughterstheir ages ranging from 70 years to four months. Nineteen years ago last February this family consisting of the parents and nine children, parted from each other and have never met together since that time, and in all human probability will never all meet again on earth.

SAD ACCIDENT. Oa Friday 13th inst., a daughter of Mr. Geo. E. Wright of Belfast, aged about

A despatch from Lancaster, Pa., 17th inst. states that the bodies of an adult female and two ing the volunteers and enlisted soldiers of the cent accident on the Central Railroad, are still unclaimed. Two tennks labeled "Mrs. Julia A. Heald," and "Miss Mary E. Heald, Livermore Falls, Maine," are also unclaimed. They are supposed to be the property of the three females

hours.

ing respectively, 224 and 234 lbs., were exhibited our older towns.

# AGRICULTURAL AND FAMILY

ECCLESIASTICAL SERVILITY. The General Con- WRECK OF THE STEAMER ATLANTA. The bark vention of the Episcopal Church is now in ses- W. E. Anderson from Mobile, arrived at New sion in Philadelphia. On Tuesday last, Hon. York on Friday last, with David Drexler, two Horace Binney, Jr., lay delegate of Philadelphia, firemen and a seaman and the cook of the steamoffered a series of resolutions expressing "devout ship Atlanta, who were picked up at sea on a thanksgiving to God for the re-establishment of piece of the wreck of the Atlanta. Mr. Drexler the country, and for the removal of the great oc- reports that the Atlanta left New Orleans on the casion of the national dissensions and estrange- 7th inst., sprung aleak on the 14th, and on the zeal which formerly existed should reassert their Sandy Hook, at 5 g'clock P. M., the steamer claim." Disgraceful as the fact must appear to broke in three pieces, leaving him and four others every lover of his country, these resolutions, so on the piece from which they were rescued after mild in tone and unexceptionable in character, floating nearly two days. The Atlanta had 1 were laid on the table by the following vote- passengers and a crew of 35, all of whom, ex clergy, 18 yeas, 5 nays; laity, 14 yeas, 6 nays. cept the above, are supposed to have perished. The feeling of the Convention was expressed in The Atlanta was owned by Charles Mallory

the remarks of Hon. Washington Hunt of New Mystic, Conn., was a good steamer of 1000 tons York, in opposition to the resolutions. He said : burthen, and ran on the Atlantic Coast Mail Com-"Moral war long existed before the actual war pany's line. The cargo of the steamer consisted commenced, and it was caused by sectional feeling and party preaching, by the pulpit meddling with what did not concern it. Many here well cant. M. R. Wilson, Chan, S. Smith, D. Moore capable of judging did not think the abolition of Capt. M. R. Wilson, Chas. S. Smith, D. Myers apable of judging did not think the abolition of lavery a blessing even to the negroes. He hoped twould be so. To-day, in the service, every one ter and Robert Collie. Four boats left the sink-ras at liberty to thank God for what he considing craft, one of which contained three ladies, a ered His mercies, and if the abolition of slavery child and other passengers. This capsized and all vere among them, why they could have thanked God privately for that.'

The correspondent of the New York Evening Post, speaking of the action of the Convention, the ship. The fourth boat got off with four per

"The feeling of disgust and disappointment land. Those who were brought in by the Anderwith which the loyal portion of the Convention son, were saved by clinging to the afterpart of received the strange omission of any mention of the vessel. whole country, in the message sent down by the House of Bishops, grows stronger. At the the Atlanta are furnished to the New York Exbeginning of the morning's session, several dep- press by one of the persons rescued from the nties rose, and begged to explain that they had wreck:
voted against laying Horace Binney's loyal reso. ution on the table, and desired that the local press, which, owing to the confusion amid which the wrong side, might correct the error. Among bales, had on board a crew of 35 men and 17 pas the gentlemen who desired to stand right before the world, are the Rev. Mr. Burgess of Maine, and Rev. Mr. William H. Boardman of Conn.'

After the passage of the vote to lay the resolutions on the table, Rev. Dr. Vinton of New York stiff bretze was blowing, with considerable sea offered a protest against the action of the Convention, signed by twenty-one clerical and lay did not shate but no fears were apprehended for delegates. The protest was received and entered upon the minutes. Subsequently a public meet-sprung aleak and made water freely. ing of the loyal Episcopal ministers and laymen was held for the purpose of giving expression to pumps were kept hard at work, with the hope the sentiment of duty which they owed to God some friendly sail might appear, but the water

We learn that several of the parties whose ing the fires, thus depriving the pumps of the goods were recently burned in transit from Gar- steam necessary to keep them in operation. diner to Augusta, by the open car in which they captain giving up now all hopes of saving hi were placed having taken fire, have sued the owners of the steamer Daniel Webster for the recovers of the steamer Danie ery of the value of the property. On Thursday ment and no friendly hand to succor, last Deputy Sheriff Hewins placed attachments enough to make the stoutest quail. The passenupon the boat to an amount covering the losses, gers gathered around the captain and other offiderstood that the proprietors of the Webster repu. with the loss of the engines, by the putting out diate any responsibility in the matter, taking the ped on board the steamer to be delivered by them sweeping the decks. in Augusta, were destroyed on the railroad, they Williams ordered the boats to be lowered, which riers, would leave the public without remedy or into her. owners of the steamer will commend them to the and aft separated in three pieces, precipita elling community of Maine.

SALE OF KNOX COLTS. At the close of the recent Horse Show at Waterville, Ira D. Sturgis, smoking 100m, about thirty feet long, but the two years old, for \$3,500. Who will say that ing a colt to the years of service, in a perfectly neglect, and in order to preserve and improve the blood of horses, constant care and watchfulness

pectations of a proportionate compensation. SECOND MAINE CAVALRY. A letter from Col. Woodman, of the Second Maine Cavalry, states ment, its muster out cannot be completed so soon be seen stretched out as far as the eye can reach as it would be were they all tagether. He hopes the unbroken forest of the rich sugar maple, in November. His letter was written on the 5th November. His letter was written on the 5th inst., and he thought, with a very few fever and the streams which afford convenient channels for ague exceptions, the regiment will come home in floating to the main river the large quantities

Mr. J. S. Hendee, whose elegant photographic rooms and apparatus were destroyed in the recent fire, has located himself temporarily that the half never was told him, and that Aroos in the building corner of State and Winthrop took deserves the enviable reputation which it has streets, where his friends and the public will find gained, and is entitled to the appellation which him prepared as before to take first class pictures of every description. His superiority as an artist which are gathered one hundred bushels to the being so widely known, the bare announcement of acre, and our wheat crop of forty to fifty bushel his whereabouts will assure him a full share of per acre, and potatoes four to five hundred bushthe public patronage.

Portland and Pidgin of Paris at the Bethel Fair road communication—which happy event, we last week, who bantered us to try our skill at believe, is not far in the future—the resources of the property of the target shooting. Now we had not fired a gun for this vast region must remain undeveloped. The world could be supplied with oats, buckwheat, forty years, yet we had the vanity to believe that potatoes, and cedar shingles, and the immens we could beat them, but soon found, on repeated drives of logs which are annually floated to mark trials, that the safest place for a man to stand in ct, could be sawed into deal and short lumber front of our gun, was directly against the target. Bro. Thurston won the prize.

THE NEW HOTEL. It is proposed to hold a neeting of our capitalists and business men dur- Two in Presque Isle, five in Fort Fairfield, one at ing the present week, in reference to the proper measures to be taken for the erection of a new one in Wade plantation, one in Mapleton plan to be taken for the erection of a new one in Wade plantation, one in Mapleton plan to be taken for the erection of a new one in Wade plantation, one in Mapleton plan to be taken for the erection of a new one in Wade plantation, one in Mapleton plan to be taken for the erection of a new one in Wade plantation, one in Wade plantation, one in Washburn one in Wade plantation, one in Washburn one in Wade plantation, one in Washburn one in Washburn one in Wade plantation, one in Washburn one in Wade plantation, one in Washburn one in Wade plantation, one in Washburn one in Washburn one in Washburn one in Wade plantation, one in Wade plantation one in Washburn one in Wade plantation. hotel. We hope every gentleman interested in privileges yet unoccupied, which invite the prosperity of our city, and willing to aid the capital, where profitable investments may be enterprise by his means and personal influence made. We hope next time Bro. True travels will be present. Due notice of the time and Land."—Aroostook Po.ncer. place of meeting will be given.

We understand that Lt. Col. Littler, whose duty.

The offices of the Provest Marshale the 1st and 5th Districts have been ordered by Gen. Fry to be closed, the papers and property the Fenian movement is causing great agitation.

disbursing officer, in place of Capt. Charles Assistant Provost Marshal of the State. Coe's Dyspersia Cure. The only remedy ever

dyspeptics to eat hearty food without fear of dis-service except those disabled in service. Gens tress, can be obtained at all our drug stores.

## NEWSPAPER

following extracts from a report of Capt. J. M. ment, and that the feelings of brotherly love and 15th, in a heavy gale, when 200 miles south of the country. Capt. More left Washington on authentic history of the events of which it treats. the 25th. He says:

> blot on the escutcheon of the South that years would not efface. While encamped at Andersonville I was daily visited by men from the surroundwere lost. Two other boats, in which were Capt. Williams and crew, were upset soon after leaving hereafter mentioned, the dead were found buried in trenches, on a site selected by the rebels, about three hundred yards from the stockade. The Ladies' Magazine. We find upon our table sons, and it is thought they may have reached three hundred yards from the stockage. LADIES MAGAZINE. We and upon our table trenches varied in length from fifty to one hundred and fifty yards. The bodies in the trenches were from two to three feet below the surface and good things and embellished with a rare variety in several instances, where the rains had washed of elegant illustrations. Godey's Lady's Book, The following interesting details of the loss away the earth, but a few inches. Additional Peterson's Magazine, Arthur's Home, and the earth was, however, thrown on the gaves, making Ludy's Friend, have each their special admirers them of a still greater depth. So close were they buried, without coffins, or the ordinary clothing to cover their nakedness, that not more family circle. "The steamer Atlanta, Caot, Williams, which than twelve inches was allowed to each man; inwas lost at sea on the morning of Saturday, 14t deed, the little tablets, marking their resting inst , was bound for New York from New Orleans place, measured hardly ten inches in width, with a cargo of cotton, numbering some 1200 soldiers, while prisoners at Andersonville, had sengers, among whom were four ladies and one child, as also some United States army officers rebeen detailed to inter their companions; and by a simple stake at the head of each grave, which turning home, one of whom belonged to a Rhod ore a number corresponding with a similar num-Island regiment. Thursday night 12th inst , bered name upon the Andersonville hospital record, I was enabled to identify and mark with native State, we have no doubt Minnesota offers a neat tablet, similar to those in the cemeteries at Washington, the number, name, rank, reginent, etc., and date of death of twelve thousand four hundred and sixty-one graves, there being but four hundred and fifty-one which bore the in-Throughout Friday night and Saturday, th scription "unknown United States soldiers." One that the steamer could be preserved affoat unt hundred and twenty thousand feet of pine lumtery contains fifty acres, and has been divided by one main avenue, running through the centre, and steadily gained, until on Saturday night it had reached the furnaces and coal bunkers, extinguishsubdivided into blocks and sections in such naving copied for the Superintendent, the visitors sic : will experience no difficulty in finding any grave. A force of men is now employed in laying out walks and clearing the cemetery of stumps pre-paratory to planting trees and flowers. I have already commenced the manufacture of bricks, Give and will have a sufficient number by the first of cers, beseeching aid in their helplessness; but October to pave the numerous gutters through

> > d, as far as my facilities would permit, to trans-

gallant dead. At the entrance the words "Na-

tional Cemetery, Andersonville, Georgia," designate the City of the Dead. On the morning of the

17th of August, at sunrise, the Stars and Stripes

were hoisted in the centre of the Cemetery, when a

national salute was fired and several national

railroad, sixty miles from Macon. There is but one house in the place, except those erected by the

so-called Confederate Government, as hospitals,

officers' quarters, and commissary and quarter-

part of Georgia, and was probably selected as a

ty-seven acres. The dead-line is seventeen feet

from the stockade, and the sentry-boxes are thirty

yards apart. The inside stockade is eighteen feet

between the two is one hundred and twenty feet.

Nothing has been destroyed. As our exhausted,

emaciated and enfeebled soldiers left it, so it

urvive as they did in this pen-exposed to the

rays of an almost tropical sun by day, and drench-

ing dews by night, without the slightest covering —is wonderful. The ground is filled with holes,

where they had burrowed in their efforts to shield

ing in upon him. A very worthy man has been

appointed Superintendent of the grounds and

or structures of whatever nature to be destroyed.

particularly the stockade surrounding the prison

pen. The stories told of the sufferings of our

men while prisoners here have been substantiated by hundreds, and the skeptic who will visit Au-

dersonville, even now, and examine the stockade

with its black, oozy sand, the cramped and

wretched burrows, the dead line and the slaugh-

ter-bouse, must be a callous observer indeed if he is not convinced that the miseries depicted on

TRIAL OF JEFF DAVIS. Senator Doolittle of

"If he is to be tried for treason, in my judg-

ment the American people will demand that he b

court and tried under all the forms of

tried in a court of justice; that he be regularly

indicted by a grand jury ; that he be brought into

pose that the assembly here to-night was in at-

not formed an opinion as to his guilt or innocence?

ial, be is to be ruled out of the jury box.

their last styles are unequalled.

Now, then, there rests a difficulty which throws

indicial

this prison pen are no exaggerations.'

of Jeff Davis by a civil tribunal :

emetery, with instructions to allow no buildings

outer one twelve feet, and the distance

songs sung by those present.

unmarked and unhonored grave-

are not liable for the loss. Such a construction of one, detached from her lastenings to the ship, and the duties and responsibilities of common carredress at the hands of any knavish or careless persons, who might choose to engage in the business their use; but not much time for preparation their use; but not much time for preparation their use; was now permitted, for the ship breaking fore good will or patronage of the business and tray. all on board within the angry waters, where they were tossed to and fro for a short time, but few succeeding in getting hold of a piece of wreck on which to cling. I, with a few others, were forus, our hands and lower limbs being much swol-

Tuesday, however, we were gladdened by the signt of a sail, and the hope that our signal of sound condition; and where it is done it is right distress had been discovered, as the vessel seemed many States, forming the United States of America. United we stand, divided we fall, has long Brazilian gunboats, and at last accounts were great the happiness of being rescued from what appeared certain destruction, by a boat sent us, and were soon on board a barque, which proved to be susceptible of improvement when care and pathe Wm. E. Anderson, Capt. Pierce, bound from tience are exercised in that view, than that of the Mobile for New York, and to whose kind and horse, so none degenerate more rapidly with unceasing attentions, we, with the other surviv ors, attribute our restoration to health.

> THE ARBOSTOPE VALLEY. The Aroostook Pioare necessary, stimulated by the reasonable ex- neer, in allusion to the account given by the editor of the FARMER of his recent visit to Houlton and vicinity, says:

> "It is True as far as he goes, but had he visited that owing to the scattered condition of the regithe valley of the beautiful and romantic Arooshowever, to reach Augusta about the middle of terspersed with an occasional spruce and lofty pine, which stands as a faithful sentinel over i lumber which are annually taken to market through the province of New Brunswick—if he could see our barns crowded with hay, and ou granaries stuffed with grain—both crops of which find a ready market at home, he would exclaim it has won of being the "Garden of Maine.

ls, he would find in them subject matter for editorials for severals weeks. The fact is, Aroo took is at present imperfectly understood, and TARGET SHOOTING. We met Bros. Thurston of until our country is opened to settlement by railthus giving employment to industry, and popul There is scarcely a lating our country. ship that has not sufficient water-power to drive mills throughout the year. Many mills are s ready erected in this portion of the county, viz tation and one in Easton. There are many other

A FENIAN CONVENTION. A national conver suspension from duty upon charges affecting his tion of the Fenians of the United States asserpersonal and professional character has been here- bled in Philadelphia on Monday, 16th inst. and tofore mentioned, left this city to-day to report was formally organized on Tuesday. About eight at Washington, where, we presume, an investi- hundred delegates are in attendance and the gation of the truth of these charges will be made meetings are worked with great enthusiesm. by court martial. We hope to hear of Col. Lit- The speakers openly proclaimed that the object tler's complete exhonoration and restoration to of the convention was to take measures for the assistance of the Irish people, and that if Ireland was not liberated in this generation she never

In Canada, as we learn from the Toronto Herald ofthese offices have been turned over to the custody and much already is said to prevail in military of Capt. Holmes, Acting Provost Marshal Gen- quarters. Garrisons are strengthened in regions where the Irish predominate. Loyalty of officers Capt. T. J. C. Bailey, U. S. A , has been and soldiers is being investigated and arms die. ssigned to duty in this city, as mustering and tributed among citizens opposed to the Fenians. It is thought that the movement in Ireland is oncriminal in this rebellion, and at the same Holmes, who has assumed the duties of Acting ly a ruse and that Canada is the prize the Fenians are after.

MILITARY. The Times' Washington dispatel discovered that will surely and permanently cure says Gen. Grant has recommended the mustering dyspepsia, indigestion, sick-headache, and enable out of all Major and Brig. Gens. in the volunteer Grant, Thomas and Hancock and other leading The attention of our readers is called to the Generals are in favor of increasing the regular advertisement of Furniture, Messrs. Buckley & army so as to number 75,000. Sec'y Stanton favors the plan.

Editor's Table.

SHERMAN AND HIS CAMPAIGNS. W. J. Holland Moore, A. Q. M, who was sent to Andersonville of Springfield, Mass., has in press, a narrative of Georgia, to mark the graves of Union prisoners the campaigns of Gen. Sherman, during the refor future indentification, contains valuable incent war, by Col. S. M. Bowman and Lt. Col. R. formation in which the public are interested, and B. Irwin, from private records and official docuwill doubtless be appreciated by the relatives and ments, accessible to no other persons, and profriends of those who perished when in the service nounced by Gen. Sherman himself to be the only the 8th of July and arrived at Andersonville on It will be a volume of 500 pages and contains eight portrate on steel of distinguished Generals At the different stations along the ronto the associated with Gen. Sherman in his campaigns. object of the expedition was well known, and not It will be sold exclusively by subscription and unfrequently men wearing the garb of rebel sol. It will be sold exclusively by subscription and diers would enter the cars and discuss the treatment of our prisoners at Andersonville, all of for the work in this city C. L. Beal and W. K. whom candidly admitted it was shameful, and a Knowles will call upon our citizens for their sub-

SATURDAY EVENING POST. This favorite litertheir feelings toward the Government, and, with hardly an exception, found those who had been in the rebel army penitent and more kindly disposed talent and energy into its columns. Mrs. Bella than those who have never taken a part, and anx. Z Spencer, an entertaining and popular writer, than those who have never taken a part, and anxious to again become citizens of the Government which they had fought so hard to destroy. On the morning of the 26th of July the work of identifying the graves, painting and lettering of its columns. Mr. Emerson Bennett, the popular headboards, laying out walks and enclosing the novelist, is engaged as a permanent contributor, headboards, laying out warks and enclosing the movement, is engaged as a permanent contributor, cometery was commenced, and on the evening of with other writers well and favorably known. August 16th was completed. With the exceptions hereafter mentioned, the dead were found buried Address Henry Peterson & Co., Philadelphia.

aud friends, and all are worthy of a place in the

FOR IMMIGRANTS. We have received two Prize Essays in a pamphlet form of eighty pages, givalmost touching each other. United States ing a sketch of Minnesota as a home for Immigrants. It gives an interesting sketch of that country, its resources, climate, and, in short, everything that would seem to be of use to the new settler. If our young men must leave their excellent advantages for settlement.

Lloyd's Battle History of the Great Rebellion, published by Messrs. H. H. Lloyd & Co. 21 John-street, N. Y -the celebrated map publisher—is advertised in another column It looks like a capital book for agents and the people.

Naw Music. We have received from the publishing house of Horace Waters, No. 481 Broadmanner that with the aid of the record I am now way, New York, the following pieces of new mu-

The Martyr of Liberty. In memory of President Lincoln. Poetry and music by James G.

Give me honest friends and true. Song, by Henry Tucker. A Maiden for Sale. A serio-comic song, as the Cemetery, the clay in the vicinity of the stockade being well adapted for the purpose of sung by Tony Pastor. Words by J. Henry Hay-

brick-making. Appropriate inscriptions are placed through the grounds, and I have endeavor-Too Late to Marry. Words by W. H. Bellamy. Music by R. Sidney Pratten. yard into a fit place of interment for the nation's

THE WIRZ THAL The testimony on both sides has been closed at length. One hundred and sixty witnesses have been examined, and the minutes of the evidence taken make 5000 fools cap pages, divided into 70 parts and containing between 200 and 400 objections of counsel and renderings of the Court. Mr. Baker, counsel for Wirz, having declined to make any plea in his defense, an argument wer read by Judge Advo-cate Chipman, setting forth the points in the case most favorable to the prisoner. ment was also presented by Wirz himself, in which he protests his innocence of the cruel masters' buildings. It was formerly known as deeds with which he is charged.

Anderson, but since the war the "ville" has been On Friday last Col. Chipman commenced his added. The country is covered mostly with pine argument for the prosecution. He noticed first, the objections against the Commission as a legal unfit for cultivation, and unlike the section of country a few miles north and south of this place, tribunal; second, gave an analysis of the testi where the soil is well adapted for agricultural purposes, and cotton as well as corn is extensive.

He then proceeded to show by numerous authorities that the Court was legally convened by the President. He then reviewed at length the evidepot for prisoners on account of this fact. At mid-day the thermometer in the shade reaches fredence with regard to the prison at Andersonville and proved by the credibility of some witnesses quently 110 degrees, and in the sun the heat is the horrible condition of that place and the suf-The inhabitants of this ferings inflicted. He then showed the extent of almost unbearable. The inhabitants of this sparsely settled locality are, with a few exceptions, of the most ignorant class, and upon their means recorded to for accomplishing its order. means resorted to for accomplishing its ends. haggard and sallow faces, the effects of chill and

fever, are distinctly visible. The noted prison pen is fifteen hundred and forty feet long and pen is fifteen hundred and forty feet long and leaders of the rebellion, he showed that the atroc-After reciting the various diabolisms perpetratities perpetrated at Andersonville, as proved by the testimony of competent witnesses. tained by Davis, Benjamin and others, inasmuch as they placed the whole control of that place in the hands of Winder, the author of most of these atrocities, and that the prisoner was equally guilty Col. Chipman cited the establishment of the dead line and other cruelties—unknown even to stands to-day, as a monument to inhumanity unparalleled in the annals of war. How men can lization -by Wirz, to show equal culpability with and his desire to carry out the wishes of his su-periors to kill the d-d Yankees. Col. Chipman's argument was lengthy and exhaustive of the points he discussed.

themselves from the weather. And many a poor themselves from the weather. And many a poor fellow, in endeavoring to protect himself in this mission, by Dr. Bates. While this was in programmission, by Dr. Bates. gress Dr. Ford physician at the Old Capitol, came n, was called to the stand, and testified to the following effect-He had attended the prisoner since June last, and frequently examined his right arm, which was much swollen, inflamed and ulcerated in at least three different places. The arm appeared to have been broken and a portion of strength the accused had, but his condition was such that he could not knock a man down or lift a heavy instrument with his right arm without inflicting injury upon himself. Dr. Ford also examined the prisoner's left

shoulder and found there a large scar and one-balf the main muscle of the shoulder gone, only the front portion being left. The effect of this Wisconsin in a recent speech, thus presents what the head, but no material effect in the inflicis believed to be one of the questions now embar- tion of the arm in either direction. For inrassing the government with regard to the trial stance, he could move it from the elbow and was capable of striking out with some force from that point. Two fingers of the right hand are slightly contracted—the result of an injury to the nervous system. Both legs of the prisoner are covered with dark brown sores as though they had been ulcerated.

Judge Advocate Chipman proceeded to read his proceedings. Now, the practical difficulty of that lies in obtaining a jury to try him. Suppose he violation of the laws and customs of war, treat-were brought here to Madison before you; sup-ing the subject under four heads as follows: First, tendance upon a court to try him, and you were tion by hounds; second, those resulting from conall present as spectators, and the sheriff should finement in the stocks and in the chain gang ; any person here of respectable intelligence third, the cases of killing of prisoners forward as a juror; and the counsel for the prisoner should ask him, 'Have you formed or expressed any opinion as to the guilt or innocence of the prisoner? what could he say? Would he not be compelled to say 'yes,' if he was an honest that every death was a murder, for which he is man? Suppose you were called and put to your accountable, he having grossly violated the laws oath, could you, before God, swear that you had and customs of war.

AN UNTAMED FIRE-EATER. upon Congress a very important duty, and that correspondent of the New York Times says among is, to pass a law in reference to the qualifications of jurymen. The old law relating to the jury dance at the White House, is R. Barnwell Rhett was this—to summon men from the vicinage because they did have knowledge of the transaction, Rhett. Mr. Rhett finally got an audience with and often in very early days they passed judg-ment upon that very knowledge; but by modern importance, profered his advice to Mr. Johnson ment upon that very knowledge; but by modern decisions and by modern practice, the law has come to be held that if a man has formed or expressed an opinion in reference to the case upon the south, etc. Mr. Rhett then visited the Freedmen's Bureau, and stated to General Howard that his family had some negroes, several hundred in But you remember that our Constitution provides, that in the trial of any man for the crime sides, that in the trial of any man for the crime of treason, you must prove that treason by two government expense to South Carolina, where it witnesses to the overtact. Now, Congress should appears these negroes belong, and whence they pass a law that in trials for treason, no man were hurried by their owners when Gen. Sherman should be excluded from sitting upon the jury by arrived in Savannah, and was threatening the reason of his having formed or expressed an opinion based upon the statements of public pournals Mr. Rhott made this absurd demand in such an or the common reports of the times. When such arrogant, manner, that Gen. a law shall be passed there should be no difficulty pelled to order a guard to eject the offender, but in trying, before an intelligent jury, any great Rhett vamosed before the order could be execut-

there would be no possibility that any innocent man should suffer, because the law of the Constitution requires two witnesses to the overt act it- states that Mr. L. S. Smith, firm of Smith & Gilmore, corn and flour merchants. Belfast, has been We take pleasure in calling the attention missing since Wednesday morning. His hat was of our readers to the advertisement in another found on the shore of the bay close by the steamcolumn of Mason & Hamlin's Cabinet Organs. boat wharf. It is generally believed he commit-These Instruments are universally acknowledged, ted suicide by drowning himself. His store and by our leading musicians, to be the best of their goods were destroyed by the late fire, and were class, and certainly for beauty of workmanship uninsured. This misfortune is believed to have unsettled his intellect.

FIVE DA The Steam New York, Fenianism Irish proving the latest ar Connaught 1 Strict sur Eight addi Dublin and c The Ameri Sir F. Bruce America. as likely to The body cargo of the believed to l

A Royal

England to Admiral F egraph Comp containing e who propose America via concession fi that such co the Ocean T as obtained launched. John P. H received by t Hale, in pres dress full of out that all have always Pressing hor The Queen desire that \$ trous strugg can people, a

> Londonderry Point, Oct. Important ravages of th Mr. Adams Government entailing the of Great Bri make reparat oreign State however, rea a commission arising durin powers shall Mr. Adam considers the that the reco was such an towards anoth the British G out knowled assuming the cause, of the excuse for t ment was, th mates that British Gover

The steams

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The English regard to the

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A FRESH S great remedy and all lung at all our di

Mulliken & Co
Flows,
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Wheat,
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Beana,
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Dried Apples,
Cooking Apple
Butter,
Cooking Apple
Lard,
Veal,
Bound Hog,

BERTES-First que Extra good Forking Oxe Milch Cous-6 40. Sheep-6 @ 7 Hides-9 @ Petts, sheep a Wells & McMs

At Brighton or had arrived; be At the Eastern; acy State might head, full haff w Wells & McMi Jordan for 134c, W bullock; the market scales. Howard & Bea D. Welts sold otice pairs at

> SHEEP / Wells and Mo

> UTTER. GRAIN. Ry orn, 1 05@1 0

NEW

SOOTHING SYRUP

Eight additional Fenians had been examined in The American correspondent of The Times says, Sir F. Bruce had asked Mr. Seward for an explanation of various Fenian movements throughout America. He also represents a general amnesty as likely to be proclaimed by President John-

The body of a man was discovered among the cargo of the steamship Queen, from New York, believed to have been placed there when loading A Royal commission has been appointed in England to inquire into the cattle dises

foreign News.

FIVE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

The Steamer Scotia from Liverpool arrived a

Fenianism is still the engrossing tropic in the

Irish provinces. Arrests continue, and among the latest are the proprietor and printer of the Connaught Patriot, for a seditious article in that

paper. Strict surveillance is kept on vessels from

New York, Oct. 19th.

America at Queenstown.

Dublin and committed for trial.

egraph Company, publishes a letter in The Times IN A SINGLE INSTANCE TO EFFECT A CURE, when timely used containing evidence that the Trans-Atlantic Co., who propose to establish communication with America via. Portugal and the Azores, have no concession from the Portuguese Government, and tions, and speak in terms of commendation of its magical effects that such concession will probably be granted to and medical virtues. We speak in this matter what we d the Ocean Telegraph Co., only, and that as soon | KNOW," after 30 years experience; AND PLEDGDE OUR REPUAT as obtained the Ocean Co., will be formally Tion for the Fulfilment of what we here declars. In al

John P. Hale U. S. Minister to Madrid, was received by the Queen of Spain on the 30th. Mr. exhaustion, relief will be found in fifteenor nty minutes after Hale, in presenting his credentials, made an address full of friendship towards Spain, pointing Full directions for using out that all differences between the two countries have always been pacifically adjusted, and expressing hopes for continued peace and prosperity.

The Queen, in reply, rejoiced at the friendship between the two nations, and reciprocated the desire that they may remain perpetual friends She also expressed real satisfaction of the disas trous struggle gloriously sustained by the Ameri can people, and hoped all traces of the past strife would be happily removed.

FIVE DAYS LATER. The steamship Hibernian, from Liverpool and Londonderry, 12th and 13th arrived off Farther BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES

Point, Oct. 23. Important diplomatic correspondence between Mr. Adams and Earl Russell in reference to the For Bronchitis. Asthum, Catarrh. Consump ravages of the Anglo-rebel pirates is published Mr. Adams notifies the British Minister that the Government of the Uunited States cannot avoid entailing the responsibility upon the Government of Great Britain. Mr. Russell declines either to make reparation or compensation for the captures by the Alabama, or to refer the question to any foreign State. Her Majesty's Government are, however, ready to consent to the appointment of a commission to which shall be referred all claims arising during the late civil war, which the two powers shall agree to refer to the commissioner.

Mr. Adams' reply is very serious in tone. He considers there is now no dispute as to the fact that the recognition of the South as helligerents. entailing the responsibility upon the Government of Great Britain. Mr. Russell declines either to that the recognition of the South as belligerents. the British Government with having acted withblockade, he says, was the consequence, not the cause, of the British policy. He thinks the only excuse for the conduct of the British Governmates that if the decrine and practice of the Madical authority. British Government are allowed to become the rule, the United States will not be the greatest

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The English papers express some anxiety in

think that Earl Russell's proposition to refer the questions to a commission will be approved by

they will be large enough to commence the man-ufacture of tea from them. The yield to the acre is from three to four hundred pounds, and the

at all our drug stores.

## AUGUSTA PRICES CURRENT

1 20 to — Mutton, \$\psi\$ tb,
1 33 to — Chickens, \$\psi\$ tb,
1 25 to — Chickens, \$\psi\$ tb,
1 20 to — Mutton, \$\psi\$ tb,
1 20 to — Mu

THE CATTLE MARKETS. AT BRIGHTON, CAMBRIDGE AND MEDFORD. WEDNESDAY, Oct 18, 1865.

At market : PRICES.

BERVES-First qual 12,00 @ 13,00 Per 100 fbs. on the total Second do. 10,00 @ 13,00 Per 100 fbs. on the total Second do. 10,00 @ 11 00 Peripht of hide, tallow, Tuird do. 9 00 @ 10,00 and dressed beef Extra good \$13,00@\$14 00. Extra poor \$9.00 @ 180 0 @ 10.00 Fbs. 100 @ 10.00 Fbs Milch Cows-\$50 @ \$75; extra, \$80 @ 115; ordinary, \$28

### 150 to \$1,75 each.

\*\*Petits\*\*, sheep and lambs in lots \$1,50 to \$1,75 each.

\*\*Stores—wholesale, 15 @ 16c by ib.; retail, 15 @ 18

\*\*Fat hogs 13@14]c live. DROVES OF CATTLE FROM MAINE.

Wells & McMasters 240, W P Dyer 66, Howard & Beal 64, J L Prescott 16, A Bates 4, J W Withee 8, Wm Britton 24. Geo Drew 18, T F Homestead 16, Shaw & H Ismer, 21. Total 477. KEMARKS—We find about the same number of cattle over the Northern roads as last week, some 2300. Although there are some good animals, the average quality is lower than that of last week. We think the prices are about the same as last week. There has been but little change in the cattle trade for several weeks past.

market scales.

Howard & Beal 1 pair girth 6 feet 8 inches \$175. 1 pair girth 6 feet 8 inches for \$198. 1 pair four years old girth 6 feet 9 inches for \$223. 1 pair 6 feet four inches for \$165.

D Wells sold whate oxen at from \$130 to \$250; of which we notice pairs at \$175, \$190, \$225, \$230, \$209. Mr. Withee sold a whopping pair 7 feet 6 inches. five years old, for \$350.

W.P. Dyer sold workers at \$175, \$150, \$245, \$110, \$107.59, \$175, \$142.50 2 ltw-year old, trian and good, at \$37. He sold also 12 oxen for beef at 13c. SHEEP AND LAMBS-DROVES FROM MAINE.

Wells and Mc Masters, 120; E D Baker, 152; E W Carlton, 57; A Judkins, 123; Wells & Hight, 124; Copp & Rackliff, 244; been active. We quote sales of 83 sheep and lambs at \$462\cdot 87 hrad. 44 cossect wethers weighing from 120 to 210 lbs, at 95 cV lb. 116 sheep, 84 lbs at 7cts V lb. 85 sheep and lambs at 55 cts V lb. 112 st \$425. 116 at \$5.00. 71 at 65 cts V lb. 12 at 7 cts. 118 at 75. 31 at \$5.00. 178 at \$5.00, and 600 at from \$337 to \$5.50 V head.

PORTLAND, Oct. 31, 1865 APPLES. Green & hbi \$5 50 \$\tilde{0}\$ 6.00, Sliced, \$\tilde{0}\$ 18 \$\tilde{0}\$ 20. BUTTER. Country \$\tilde{0}\$ 10 40\$\tilde{0}\$42, Choice Table 42\$\tilde{0}\$45, Store 23@31.

BEANS. Marrow Pbush \$2 25@2 50, Pea \$2 75@3 00, Blue Pod \$1 75 @2 00.

CHEESE Vermont # 15 new 18@29c; Country 17@18

GRAIN. Rye \$1,25@1.30; cats 60 @ 65; South vellow corn, 105@108; barley 100@105; shorts, per ton \$25@25. orn, 105@108; barley 100@100; suores, per ton \$2200. HAY. Hay \$\psi\$ net ton, pressed \$13 00@\$16 00; loose \$14

#15 00.

HIDES & SKINS. Western, 19 @ 20. Staughter Hides, 8 @ 10 Oalf Skins, 18 @ 29. Sheep Pelts, dry. 1.00 @ 2 00.

PRODUCE. Potatoes, new. 65 @ 75 \$\psi\$ busbel; Beef, \$\psi\$ quarter, 12 @ 15c; Veal, 7 @ 10; Eggs. \$\psi\$ doz., 23 @ 29c; Tarkeys, 25 @ 30c; Uhickens, 30 @ 35c; Geese, none; Onious, 1,30 @ 1,50 per bush; Lamb, 10 @ 12.—Price Current

NEW YORK MARKET .....Oct. 23. Flour—Super State \$7.05 @ 8.6; is Rount Hoop Ohlo, 8,95@ 12.50; Western 7,85@3.85; Southern 9,75 @ 10,75; Canada 8,35@18,50; Wheat—Chicago spring 1.75@189; amber Milwaukie 1.80 @ 10,15; Milwaukie Cub, 1.77@1.80; new amber State, 2,35@ 2.38; winter red western, 2.30@0.00. Corn—Western mixed, 85@ 88. Oats—Canada 56@ 60.

BOSTON MARKET ..... Oct. 21. FLOUR—Western Superflue at \$3,25 @ 8 50: Common extra \$9.00 @ 9.25; Medium do at \$1000 @ 11.26; and good and choice, including favorite St. Louis brands at \$12.00 @ 17.00. Cors—Southern yellow 96@\$1.20 \$\tilde{V}\$ bush.

OATS—Northern and Canada 66@ 70 \$\tilde{V}\$ bush.

Word—69@\$6 \$\tilde{V}\$ hush.

### Special Notices.

MRS. WINSLOW .

An experienced Nurse and Female Physician,

FOR CHILDREN TEETHING.

which greatly facilitates the process of teething, by softening the gums, reducing all inflammations, will allay ALL PAIN and

Sure to Regulate the Bowels.

Depend upon it, mothers, it will give rest to yourselves as

Admiral Elliot, as chairman of the Ocean Tel- been able to say of any other medicine-NEVER HAS IT FAILED most every instance where the infant is suffering from pain and

Full directions for using will accompany each bottle. Not genuine unless the fac-simile of CURTIS & PERKINS, New York, is on the outside wrapper.

Sold by all druggists throughout the world. Price, only 35 Cents per Bottle. 6m26 A COUGH, COLD, OR SORE THROAT, REQUIRES IMMEDIATE ATTENTION AND SHOULD BE

CHECKED. IF ALLOWED TO CONTINUE,

Irritation of the Lungs, a Permanent Thront
Affection, or an incurable Lung Disease IS OPTEN THE RESULT.

BAVING A DIRECT INFLUENCE TO THE PARTS, GIVE IMMEDIATE RELIEF.

TROCHES ARE USED WITH ALWAYS GOOD SUCCESS. SINGERS AND PUBLIC SPEAKERS

was such an act as was never done by one nation towards another, in a state of amity. He charges aration for the hair ever offered to the public

It is a vegetable compound, and contains no injurious properout knowledge and upon mere presumption, in assuming the existence of the blockade. The COLOR. It will keep the hair from falling out.

It c'eanses the scalp and makes the hair soft, lustrous and

Ask for Hall's Vegetable Sicilian Hair Renewer, and take losers by them. Mr. Adams does not appear to

B. P. HALL & CO., For sale by all druggists.

Nashua, N. H., Proprietors.

A CONSUMPTIVE CURED.

The English papers express some anxiety in regard to the result of the demands made by Mr. Adams upon the friendly relations of the two governments.

DR. H. JAMES, a retired physician of great eminence, discovered while in the East Indies, a certain ture for Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, Cought, Colds, and General Debility. The remedy was discovered by him when his only child a daughter, was given up to die. His child was cured, and is now alive and well. Desirous of benefiting his fellow morrals, he will send to those who wish it the receipt, containing full directions tor making and successfully using this remedy, free, on receipt of their names, with two stamps to pay expenses. There is not a single symptom of Jonsumption that it does not at once take hold of and dissipate. Night sweats, previshness, irritation of the nerves, faiture of memory, difficult expectoration, sharp bains in the lungs, sore throat, chilly sensytions, nausa at the stomach, inaction of the bowels, wasting away of the muscles. The will be large enough to commence the man-results of the paper they see this advertisement in.

CRADDOCK & CO., 7342 CRADDOCK & CO.

1032 Race-street, Philadelphia, Pern.

MAKE YOUR OWN SOAP plants produce good crops for eighteen or twenty years. The growth of tea is not affected by dry or wet weather, or by storms, and insects will not molest the plants.

A Fresh Supply of Coe's Cough Balsam—the great remedy for coughs, colds, whooping cough, and all lung complaints—is received and for sale at all our drug stores.

MAKE YOUR OWN SOAP

WITH B. T. BABBITTS PURE CONCENTRATED POT-ASH, OR READY SOAP MAKER. Warranted double the strength of common Potash, and superior to any other saponifier or ley in market. Put up in cans of one pounds, with full directions in English and determan for making Hard and Soft Soap. No lime is required. Co.sumber will find this the cheapest Potash in market 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 72 and 74 Washington Street, New York.

ng complaints—is received and for sale drug stores.

The panity Dyz Colors We knew of nothing that so admirably meets a long existing want as the Family Dye Colors, monfactured by Howe & Stevens, of New York. After years of experiment and unsparing expenditurs they have p-riected their Dyes, upwards of thirty in number, so that nothing further apparently is desirable. Every shade and color that is ever likely to be wanted has been produced, and is sold at prices that make a saving of eighty per cent on the common method, be-sides being better than all others. The colors are as permanent as the Family Dye Colors.

THERDAY, October 24, 1868.—I would be made and the price that their Dyes, upwards of thirty in number, so that nothing further apparently is desirable. Every shade and color that is ever likely to be wanted has been produced, and is sold at prices that make a saving of eighty per cent on the common method, be-sides being better than all others. The colors are as permanent as the Family Dye Colors.

THERDAY, October 24, 1868.—I would be with the present of their Dyes, upwards of thirty in number, so that nothing further apparently is desirable. Every shade and color that is ever likely to be wanted has been produced, and is sold at prices that make a saving of eighty per cent on the common method, be-sides being better than all others. The colors are as permanent as the Family Dye Colors.

The particular is a subject to the price of their Dyes, upwards of thirty in number, so that nothing further apparently is desirable. Every shade and color that is ever likely to be wanted has been produced, and is sold at prices that make a saving of eighty per cent on the common method, be-sides being better than all others. The colors are as permanent as the Family Dye Colors.

The price of the Work Note Note York. After years of experiment and unspecting every shade and color that is ever likely to be wanted has been produced, and is sold at prices that their Dyes, and the price of their Dyes, and the price of the

10 10 1TCH. (WHEATON'S ITCH. Salt Rheum. (OINTMENT) Salt Rheum. Turkeys # fb.
Chickens, # fb.
18 to 20
Clover Seed,
Herdsgrass,
Red Top,
Hay, # ton,
11.00 to 13 00
Line,
Fleece Wool,
Fleece Wool,
Sto 62
Pulled Wool,
Shenn Skirs
HAIR DYE!

All Rheums. (CIAN I STELL I / Sait Rheums. (Licras,
none
Done
House the Itch in 48 hours—also cures Sait Rheum, Ulcers,
Chibbians, and all Eruptions of the Skin. Price 50 Cents; by
sending 60 cents to Weeks & Pottor, Boston, Mass., will be forwarded free by mail. For saile by all Druggists.
For saile in Augusta by F. W. KINSMAN and DORR &
GRAIG.

HAIR DYE! HAIR DYE!!

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE is the best in the world. The able-produces a splendid Black or Natural Brown-remedies the ill effects of Bad Dyes, and frequently restores the origi color. Sold by all Druggists. The genuine is signed, W. A BACHELOR, 81 Barclay street, New York.

This celebrated Toilet Sonp, in such universal demand lient in its nature, fragrantly scented, and extremely beneficial in its action upon the skin. For sale by all Drug

\$1000 A year can be realized gilding and putting up the Crystal Door Pate Agents wanted. Stock, Tools, and Instructions cost \$20. L. L. TODD & CO., 39 Nassau St., New York. SEND FOR A CIRCULAR

wear. One pair will outlast three pairs without them. Severywher.

In Friendship, Oct 12th, by Rev. J. Bean, George W. Merrile Fannie H. Neal, both of Augusta Weeks past.

SALES OF CATTLE FROM MAINE.

At Brighton only a few of the 800 cattle bought in Albany had arrived; being delayed in consequence of a want of cars. At the Eastern yards there were 450 cattle from Maine of which any State might well be proud. Daniel Wells had about 200 head, full half which were large, well-fed oxen.

Wells & McMasters sold 69 of their Maine oxen, to H. W. Jordan for 13jc, 37 sk. Some of these oxen will dress 1400 lbs if bullock; the whole averaged 1474 jbs, live weight on the market scales.

In this city, Oct 15th, Ezra Morey, aged 53 years. In Milo, Henry K. Palmer, aged 49 years. In Fayette, Oct 20th, Levi Coohran, aged 62 years. In Mt. Vernon. Sept 30th, Isa F., daughter of Albert Creasy, oged 1 years 10 morths. ed 4 years 10 months ged 4 years 10 months. In North Monmouth, Aug. 7th, Dea. Thomas Richardson, formerly of Stanlish, aged 39 years 3 months. In Manchester, Ost. 5th, Fanny B. emith, aged 46 years and

Would respectfully inform his friends and the public that he

No. 6 Bridge's Block, Water Street. Where he will be pleased to furnish on reasonable terms, Books, Stationery, FANCY GOODS,

TOYS, SHEET MUSIC, MUSIC BOOKS, VIOLIN AND GUITAR STRINGS, PIANOS, &c.

Mr. PATTERSON has also purchased the

CIRCULATING LIBRARY Recently opened by I. A Branwood, to which will be added all the New and Popular Books as they are issued.

TERMS—Five dollars per year, or two cents a day for keeping out one book at a time

37 Persons having books belonging to this Library are requested to return them immediately.

Augusta, Oct. 23 1905.

3w46

NOTICE TO TEACHERS---AUGUSTA. The SUPERINTENDING SCHOOL COMMITTEE of Augusta, will be in session for the examination of teachers, on SATURDAY, Oct. 28th, FRIDAY, Nov. 3d, SATURDAY, Nov. 17th, from 9 o'clock till 12 o'clock in the forencon, at the COMMON COUNCIL ROOM, Darby Block. 3d floor, over S. S. Brooks' store.

Persons proposing to teach in the city the coming winter, will find it greatly to their advantage to be present on one of the above named days. find it greatly to their auvantage above named days.

Candidates will be required to give a thorough analysis of all the branches required to be taught.

C. B. HAYWARD, \$8.8. Committee

JOHN YOUNG, of Augusta.

ALL PENSIONERS RESIDING IN THE VICINITY OF THE PENSION OFFICE AT AUGUSTA,

will learn something to their advantage by CALLING AT THE AGENCY.

And all who reside at a distance, (whose pensions are payable at the AUGUSTA AGENCY.) will confer a favor by communicating with me, giving their full name and Post Office Adress. CHARLES F. POTTER. PENSION AGENT.

Office in Commissioners' Rosm, at the Court

DENTISTRY.

DR. SNELL has returned and offers to any requiring DENTAL operations, the skill and judgment acquired in a practice of twenty-five years.

Filling, Cleaning and Extracting, faithfully, skillnilly and tenderly negtormed. skillully and tenderly performed.

A rifficial Teeth, from one to an entire set, inserted on any material the case requires. Having procured a competent assistant in the mechanical department, Artificial Teeth can be supplied with less delay than herestofore.

ETHER IN PROPER CASES.

Teeth Powder, excellent for the teeth, and considered y those who use it indispensable to the toilet

Teeth Brushes supplied, adapted to individual require-

OFFICE, 190. 69 WINTHROP STREET. Augusta, Oct. 24, 1865.

PUCKLEY & BANCROFT.

Boston and Maine Passenger Station. Haymarket Square, where we have opened with a new and fresh stock of goods. Our stocks mostly manufactured by ourselves, in the most faithful manner, of the Lutest Designs, comprising DRA WING-ROOM, LIBRARY, DINING-ROOM and Cd AMBER

FURNITURE.

In every variety, cannot fall to command the favor of all is In every variety, cannot fall to command the favor of all in want of Fariottare whether in regard to Quality, Style or Price. Every article warraned as recommended. Grateful for the liberal patronage of the last fewenty years we hope for the con-tinuance of the favors of our old friends and the public. Boston, Sept. 30th, 1865.

WANTED AGENTS AND CANVASSERS FOR a work that WILL bold and READ in every town, from Major to Oregon. LLOYD'S ILLUSTRATED

BATTLE HISTORY OF THE

GREAT REBELLION. Complete in one Volume. PUBLISHED OCTOBER 20th, 1365. Containing General I ward's Tribute to the Volunteer; 268
Battle Descriptions; 39 Biographical Sketches; 49 Portraits
of Generals; 17 Maps of Battle Fields; 13 Battle Pictures on
inted paper; 4 Steel-Picte Vignettes, and a General Review
of the War—The whole commented by Hustrated Borders.
Abrilliant history, and an invaluable companion for reading and
reference in every family.
Sample pages and illustrations sent to applicants.
Cauvassers who want territory should apply at once to

le pages and illustrations sens er appear once to assers who want territory should apply at once to B. B. RUSSELL & CO, AUCTION SALE!

will be sold at Public Auction, on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 8th, upon the premises of the late Edward Gardner, or Cross' Hill, Vassabord', all the Red and Personal Property belonging to the Estate, consisting of the former FARN of the diseased, contaming about 90 acres, with an abun lace of nice Wood for consumption and market; cuts 3 tons of Hry; buildings of modern style, very convenient, and in good repair; a small nice young Orchard; pure soft water at house and barn. Two valuable Horses, 5 Cowe, 2 yearling Hailers, 23 Sheep, 6 swarms Bees, a valuable collection of Parming Tods, embracing I Mowing Machine, 1 Horse Rake, 2 Ox-carts, 2 double Horse Wagons, I single Wag-on, single and double horse and ox Sleds, 3 Crindstones, Plows, single and double horse and ox Sleds, 3 Crindstones, Plows, sharrows, Cultivators, Chains and numerous other articles, all in good repair. Also all the Household Furnither, and numerous other articles of Furnither, Ware and Dishes. Terms made known at time of sale. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock A. M.
Vassalboro', Oct. 2, 1865. Will be sold at Public Auction, on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 8th.

PRY THE BEST: A new Quarter of MODRES RURAL NEW-YORKER, the A new Quarter of MOJRES RURAL NEW-YORKER, the Leading, Leat and most copinar Agricultural Literary and Family Newspaper in America, commenced Oct. 7. Now is the time to subscrow. Send \$3 for a year—r, if you wish to know more of it first, the 13 numbers of this quarter (Oct. to Jan) will be sent, On Trial, for 50 cents. Try This Robal and see if it is not like a honey-comb, having sweets in every cell

Address

D. D. T. MOORE, Rochester, N. Y.

NO. 8 BRIDGES BLOCK.

DANDALL'S PRACTICAL SHEPHERD is by far the best, as well as latest, work on American Sheep Bustwardyr, and shoul i be in the hands of every flock master on the Continent. Twenty editions already soid! It is a longe 12mo volume of 454 pages, illustrated, protect and both dimerical style. Sent post-pall on recent of price—\$2 1 w46 Address D. D. T. MODRE, Eucluster, N. Y.

AT CHESTERVILLE, CENTRE VILLAGE. AT CHESTERVILLE, CENTRES VILLAME.

The subscriber, desiring to change his location, offers his sawmill, 52 by 60 feet square, fluidhed and painted, stone basement, and stone dam, a good water power, one board-saw, one clapbourd saw, one shingle and lath machine, and two cutting off saws for sale. Also one other mill, 25 by 55 feet, two stories high, fluished and painted, with some basement and two irons Blake water-wheels and iron shafting fitted up for the box business with machinery and two planers. This mill is just the place for a grat-mill or the manufacture of oxes, rakes, showers

WEYMOUTH

WRYMOUTH

WITH WITH WITH WITH Also Agents for F.

J. M. P.DATO.

PENING. place for a grist-mili or the manuracture of boxes, reach, and tork-handles, pill-boxes, threat-spools, chairs, furniture, doers, sash, blinds, pails, tubs, buckets, &c. Hard wood, order, hemlock and pine in abandance, near these mills. Also one recond-hand shingle and pail mechine, one cutting-off-saw and recond-hand shingle and pail mechine, one cutting-off-saw and shingle safe paid paid to the store in the former resistence of MOSES WELLS, which can be sufficiently and shingle safe paid to the store in the store in the former resistence of MOSES WELLS, which can be sufficiently assumed to the store in t shaft, one iron Tuttle water-wheel, gudgeons ir in grar shafting, drums. &c.

Chesterville, Sept. 1865.

Sw46\*

r, New AGENCY FOR THE

S5 OO SEWING MACHINE.

We would respectfully inform our friends and former patrons that we have just received a large lot of the \$5 \( \tilde{e} \) AMILY GEM SEWING MACHINES, which we are prepared to effer to all purchasers by express, singly, for \$4.25—or two machines for \$8.00.

Orders by mail solicited, and the Machine will be securely packed and sent by express to the written ad lress.

Address FAMILY GEM SEWING MACHINE AGENCY, 3440.

Orders BY MALLY GEM SEWING MACHINE AGENCY, Portland, Maine.

CTOP THIEF!

HORSE AND BUGGY stolen from my barn in Newport, Friday night, Oct. 6. A dark sorrel horse. Weight 950 jbs., ix years old, with a burst on right side, about half way from forward to hind legs, about six inches below where the tag strikes the side, the size of a goose egg. Brass mounted Harnes. Plash Robe, Black Jacket Buggy, forward wheels with nuts on the inside, hind wheels with nuts on outsides.

Any one recovering the above named team and giving information of the same to Mark Folson, will receive the anove reward.

Mark Folson.

Mark Folson. \$25 00 REWARD.

DRUG STORE
ONE DOOR SOUTH OF THE RAILROAD BRIDGE,
East Side of Water Street,
With a new stork of DRUGS, CHEMICALS, FANCY GOODS, &c. Where he will be pleased to wait on all customers until a new tore shall be erected on his old stand.

Augusta, Oct 24, 1865

LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, OF NEW YORK. ASSETS \$14,000,000.

F. S. THURSTON, President. HALE REMINGTON, GENERAL AGENT, Fall River, Mass. Top Agents wanted in every City in New England. 1446\* LDAKS: CLOAKS!

We have now on hand, and are prepared to manufacture all tyles of LADIES' and CHILDREN'S OUTSIDE GARMED AS Two Doors South of the Railroad Bridge. GEO. F. POTTER & CO.

PHOTOGRAPHER Amgusta, Oct 24th, 1865.

Angusta, Oct 28th, 1000.

FARM FOR SALE.

A FARM containing 63 acres of good land, mostly free from stone, well wooded and watered; good buildings, mostly new. Sald Farm is situated in Augusta. 5 miles from Kennebee Bridgy, on the Church Hill road, near the Vassalboro' lins. Far further information enquire of the substantial of the su

FOR SALE.

A FARM of 145 acres, situated in Winthrop, 8 miles from Augusta. It has about 300 apple trees and 40 acres of woodland. For further particulars enquire of J P. HAM LEN, on the premises, or F. & H. HAMLEN, Augusta. Oct. 24, 1865.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

The subscriber offers his house, barn and one acre land for sale, situated about two mules from the village, on the oodward road. For particulars enquire on the premeses.
ORIS D. CUMMINGS.

Having made extensive a iditions to his stock since the fire, is now prepared to furnish his former customers and the public with good goods at fair prices at NO. 1 JOURNAL BLOCK.
Augusta, Oct. 23, 1865.

FINE FEED, CORN and RYE. Indian, Rye and Graham ME & L for sale by JOHN Mc ARTHUR, No. 1, Journal Building Augusta, Oct. 23, 1865. COUNTRY PRODUCE WANTED.

JOHN McARTHUR, at No 1 JOURNAL BLOCK, will pay cash nd fair prices for all kinds of Country Produce. Augusta, Oct 23, 1866.
46tf A fine toned eleven octave PIANO, almost new. Enquire a MRS. LEMONT'S, near the State House, or at this Office.
Augusta, Oct. 23, 1865.

Bolton GREY FOWLS. Noted as the best layers. For sale by GEORGE TABER. Vassalboro', Me. STORE LOTS FOR SALE. THE FORMER SITE OF THE STANLEY HOUSE, on Water Street, will be sold at a bargain. The Lot is 50 feet on Water Street, will be sold at a bargain. The Lot is 50 feet front by 60 feet deep. Apply to G. W. RICKER or G. W. STANLEY.

J. W. ADAMS. At his Nursery at Morrill's Corner, Portland, offers for sale extra sized PEAR TREES with fruit burn of Bartlett, Flemish Beauty, Louise Bonne, &c. \$3 to \$5 each Equally good Dwarf and Standard Pears, of smaller size, at 50 cents to \$1 each.

Extra large Grape Vines, to be removed from land already sold. Price according to quality. Orders by mail at-46sf

CLAPP'S FAVORITE PEAR. "Very large; similar to the Bartlett in form, but less musty in flavor; vinous, melting, buttery, and juley; fine texture; ranks best."—Am. Prome. Society
The late Dr. Brinekle said "It was of superior quality as rell as size."

Mr. Houey, Prest. of Mass. Hort. Society, thought "It was so
Mr. Houey, Prest. of Mass. Hort. Society, thought "It was so Mr. Houvy, Prest. of Mass. Hort. Society, thought "It was so hardy as to resist the cold which so generally affected the Bartlett; and in quality it certainly was its superior."

Pauce.—Trees of three years, generally having fruit-buds, \$3 each; \$30 per dozen. Smaller \$12 to \$24 per dozen. 46 f

J. W. ADAMS' Nursery, Portland.

AND HUNT'S RUSSET APPLES. Trees of this variety 3 years old, \$33 per hundred. The usual assortment of other varieties; but the number of apple Trees for sale is not large, and those who could not obtain trees last Spring should order early if they would secure a supply.

J. W. ADAMS' Nurseries, Portland P O.

46if Near Westbrook Station.

THE MASON & HAMLIN Cabinet Organs. Forty Different Styles, Plain and Elegant Cases, FOR DRAWING ROOMS, CHURCHES, SCHOOLS, &c.

They occupy little space, are elegant as furniture, and not liable to g t out of order; are boxed so that they can be sent anywhere by ordinary freight routes, all ready for use. FORTY-TWO HIGHEST PREMIUMS Have been awarded us within a few years, and our circulars

Two Hundred and Fifty of the Leading Mu-

sicians

\$110 TO \$600 EACH.

of the Country that the instruments of our make are THE BEST IN THE WORLD f their class. Circulars with full particulars free. In obtaining a Musical Instrument, it is economy to get

Address MASON & HAMLIN, 274 Washington Street, BOS-

DRUGGIST AND APOTHECARY, Has removed since the fire to NO. 7 BRIDGE'S BLOCK, Where he wil keep constantly on hand a large and well select DRUGS, MEDICINES, CHEMICALS, TRUSIES,

CHARLES K. PARTRIDGE,

SUPPORTERS, ELASTIC HOSE, &c. Also a fine lot of FANCY AND TOILET GOODS. COSSISTING OF

BRUSHES, FINE SOAPS, PERFUMERY, POMADES
AND HAR OLLS, PUFF BOXES, DRESSING
COMBS, &c., CHAMOIS SKINS,
CARSIAGE AND FINE
CARSIAGE AND FINE

CHOICE CIGARS, For sale low to the trade.
TOBACCOS---Smoking and Chewing. celebrated fine cut, "MAYFLOWER" brand, sold and retail. TIBBETTS', KNOWLES, AND HALL'S

CELEBRATED HAIR REGENERATORS. AGENCY for the sale of PERKINS & STEARNS' splendid CALIFORNIA WINES, Pure and genuine, for medical purposes. REMEMBER THE PLACE!

PARTRIDGE'S DRUG STORE, NO. 7 BRIDGE'S BLOCK.

NO. 8 BRIDGE'S BLOCK, Water Street, Augusta, Maine, HARDWARE, IRON AND STEEL, GLASS, CUTLERY, MECHANICS' TOOLS,

Oil Cloth Carpetings, BUILDING MATERIALS, etc. WEYMOUTH IRON COMPANY'S CUT NAILS, Which will be sold at the lowest Boston prices.

Also Agents for FAIRBANK'E ECALES.

J. M. POND.

440

W. F. SM

MRS. M. B. HODGES will open her New de

Having just returned from Boston with an selected with great care. A good assortment of Luces, Embroideries and Worsted

Having secured the services of

MISS. MARY BURBANK, of this City, We shall open

TWO DOORS SOUTH OF KENNESEC BRIDGE, With a good stock of Te 18. SUGARS, MOLASSES, KEROSENE OIL, TOBACCO, AP, STARCH, SILER ATUS. PEPPER, GINGER, NUTMEGS, MUSTARD, PIPES, CITCARS.

Which will be sold to the trade at BOSTON PRICES! Together with a long list of goods, too nume

Augusta, Oct. 17, 1865. NASON, HAMLEN & CO.,

FIRST WOODEN STORE NORTH OF KENNEBEC BRIDGE. Where they will be happy to snow their large and extensive sortment of DRY GOODS, CARPETINGS, &c.,

to all who may call. Will be happy to furnish his friends and customers with STATIONERY AND BOOKS,
FROM THE STORE OF F. HATHAWAY.

IN DARBY BLOCK. Augusta, Sept. 20, 1865. WATCH MAKER AND JEWELER, At the Drug Store of Hight & Simmons.

Pork, 2j per cent Dried Apples, 5 per cent.
Berries, 305 per bush. Bautser, 5 t. 4 to Quinoes, 250 per bush. Butter, 5 t. 4 to Nuts, 250 per bush. Pulter, 5 t. 4 to Nuts, 250 per bush. Pulter, 5 t. 4 to Nuts, 250 per bush. Maple Surar, 5 t. 4 to Nuts, 200 per bbl. Maple Surar, 5 t. 4 to Nuts, 200 per bbl. Maple Surar, 5 t. 4 to Nuts, 200 per bbl. Maple Surar, 5 t. 4 to Nuts, 200 per bbl. Maple Surar, 5 t. 4 to Nuts, 200 per bbl. Maple Surar, 5 t. 4 to Nuts, 200 per bbl. Maple Surar, 5 t. 4 to Nuts, 200 per bbl. Maple Surar, 5 t. 4 to Nuts, 200 per bbl. Maple Surar, 5 t. 4 to Nuts, 200 per bbl. Maple Surar, 5 t. 4 to Nuts, 200 per bbl. Maple Surar, 3 t. ow ready to attend his customers as before the fire, with a stock of WATCHES JEWELRY AND SILVER WARE. WILL BE SENT FREE OF CHARGE: For one year, a copy of THE YOUTH'S CASKET AND PLAYMATE to any one who will consent to set as agent for it, or assist in getting up a club. Persons willing to accept this offer will send their address to us, when the October number Watches, Clocks and Jewelry Repaired. Augusta, Sept. 25, 1865. FIRST STORE NORTH THE BAILROAD BRIDGE,

and the necessary directions will be forwarded.

The PLAYMATE has ever been a favorite with the YOUNG
FOLKS; always full of entertaining MOBAL TALES, DIALOGUES and READING LESSONS for Schools, and beautifully
illustrated with ENGRAVINGS.

October begins Volume 23, and contains another PRIZE PUZZLE Published MONTHLY; only \$1,25 a year; ten copies
for nine dollars.

Address,

WILLIAM GUILD & CO.,
2846
Boston, Mass. Where may be found a good assortment of All kinds of Tin and Sheet Iron Work done 2#45 DORTLAND

account of the late fire TRUE & MANLEY have removed office to the No 8 Clapp's Block, Congress Street. This Institution offers to young men and ladies the best facilities for obtaining a thorough Business Education.

Scholarships for full course, comprising both theory and practice, good in thirty-six Colleges, constituting the "International Chain," time unlimited.

For further information please call at the College, or send for College Monthly and Specimens of Penmanship, enclosing letter stamp, Address

BRYANT, STRATTON & GRAY,

3#45 Corner Bridge and Water Streets. J. H MANLEY. Can be found at the same place. Augusta, Sept. 18, 1865.

STOCK AND EXCHANGE BROKERS! Silver, U. S. Coupons and Bonds, Office in P. & K. R. R. Building, No. 15 ater Street AUGUSCA, MAINE.

NEW GROCERY STORE. The subscriber has taken the store on MARKET SQUARE, lately occupied by John Means, where he is now opening a good assortment of FAMILY GROCERIES, which will be sold at lowest cash prices. Goods delivered to a parts of the city free of expense. GEORGE HUNT. Augusta. Oct 16 1865. 5w45

S. CALDWELL, CLOTHING, AT HATHAWAY'S STORE, DARBY BLOCK. Augusta, Sept. 18, 1865.

# THE MAINE FARMER: AN AGRICULTURAL AND FAMILY NEWSPAPER

CLOAKS AND SHAWLS.

All Wool Poplins,

Plain and Fancy. Just received. WHEELER & HORSON

Blankets. 10-4, 11 5, 12-4, from \$5,50 to \$16. WHEELER & HOBSON.

Domestics,

Cottons, Linens and Plannels, at very low prices.
WHEELER & HOB3ON.

Hosiery and Gloves,

In great variety, just received. WHEELER & HOBSON.

Shirting Flannels,

Hoop Skirts and Balmorals, y cheap. WHESLER & HOBSON.

Umbrellas.

bric Collars,

Fancy Combs and Belt Buckles,

"German Corsets."

Black Alpaceas,

Dress Goods,

Black and Faucy Silks.

Quilts,

Of every make, at low prices. at WHEELER & HOBSON'S.

NEW YORK OBSERVER,

A WESKLY

RELIGIOUS AND SECULAR

ewspaper for the Family and the Fireside, will soon enter or

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of publication. True to

THE CHURCH, THE CONSTITUTION, AND THE UNION It is calculated to edify and please both

OLD AND YOUNG.

All new subscribers paying us in advance for 1846 shall hav heir names immediately entered, and the Observer will be ser

UNTIL JANUARY FIRST, GRATIS!

Subscribe soon, as the free papers will commence when the

TERMS \$3.50 A YEAR IN ADVANCE,

37 PARK ROW, NEW YORK. SACO NURSERIES.

PEAR TREES,

AND OF CHOICE GRAPE VINES,

Empracing most desirable varieties. O OF OTHER

TREES, SHRUBS AND PLANTS,

FOR PLANAING THIS AUTUMN.

OF PHILADELPHIA.

CAPITAL, \$150,000.

SAMURI R. SHIPLRY,
JERRHIAM SACERR,
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RICHARD WOOD,
CHARLES F. COFFIN.

RICHARD WOOD,
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Produce Commission Merchants,

No. 16 Clinton Street, Boston

FULLER & SAWTELLE, Augusta, Maine, BAMUEL BLAKE, Butcher, Concord, N. H.

40: per hund. 25c per piece. 1s per ... 20c a piece.

3w45

LECTURE

of the roctum Their sympathetic symptoms. Scalpel, A 46. Inclose 50 cents to EVER ARDUS WARNER, Publisher, B No. 3.121, or No. 3 Vesey st. Astor House, New York. 444

MISCELLANEOUS BOOKS

s his present location will allow him to keep, and will be happy offil any orders for books not in store promptly and fairly. October 17, 1885.

SIXTY-FIVE AORES, situated in Manchester, 2; miles from Hallowell. For particulars, enquire of T. J. NORRIS or B. G. PAGE, No. 4, Kennebec Row, Hallowell. 45tf

WOOD LOT FOR SALE!

REFERENCES:
NATHAN ROBHES, President Fancuit Hall Bank,
Dron & Froet, 2 and 4 Fancuit Hall Market.
BENJAMEN JORNON, 1 and 3 Fancuit Hall Market.
SAMULL B KROGMAN, No. 6 and 8 Fancuit Hall Market.
L MAYKARD, Proprietor New England House, Boston.

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Apples,
Oats,
Eggs,
Petts,
Dried Apples,

WILLIAM GUILD & CO., Boston, Mass.

21 per cent. 1c per dos.

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Sample copies sent to any ad lress free.

Every grade, very cheap.

We have just opened a large assortment of

WHEELER & HOBSON.

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We have just received a very large stock of CLOAKS and SHAWLS, at very reasonable prices
WHEELER & HOBSON. GIFT ENTERPRISE!

11,547 TICKETS AND 2,697 >BIZES: TICKETS \$1.00 EACH! To be Distributed at Augusta Nov. 8th, 1885, Packages containing 11, \$10,00.

 Modern-built Cottage House, in good repair, pleasantly situated in Augusta, has a lot containing about sixty-four square rods, on which are many fruit and shade tree.
 Splendid 7-octave Rosewood Case Plane Forte, 1 Spiciniid 1-000are hees, (\$150 each),
2 Spicindid Gold Watches, (\$150 each),
4 House Lots, pleasantly situated in augusta, each containing twenty-eight square rods, (\$200 each). 2 5-octave Piano Forte-Case Meledeons, of superior quality and finish, (eacu gases 1 Horse, 6 years old, warranted sound 1 Lady's Gold Watch, 1 Gent's Fine Gold watch,

0 Splendid Photograph Albums, (each \$10). 1 Elegant Sofa,
1 Elegant Sofa,
1 Elegant Sofa,
1 Haircloth Black Walnut Rocking Chair,
1 Lorge Black Walnut Rocking Chair,
2 Desirable House Lots, pleasantly situated in Augusta, each containing fifty-six square rods,
(each \$4.0)
1 Centre Table,
1 Splendid Secret. Splendid Extension Black Walnut Dining Table,

Large Whatnot,
Dining Chairs, (one prize,)
Chamber Set 1 Chamber Set,
10 Framed Engravings of Celebrated Musiciana,
(:ach \$5).
5 Suver Watches, each \$20,
600 Superior Silver-plated Dining Forks, each \$1,
1 Redstead,
2 Splendid Gold Watches, each \$100,
1 Table. 1 Table,
2 New Black Walnut Chairs, each \$7 50,
1 Piano Stool.
1 Piano Stool.
200 Pieces Classical Piano Forte Music. \$1 each.
200 Pieces Classical Piano Forte Music. \$1 each.
200 Splendid Gold Mounted Pencils, for Ladies, \$5 each,
201 Superfor Silver-plated Napkin Rings, each \$1.
200 Real Turkey Morocco Porte-Monnais, for Ladies,
\$2 each.

WHEELER & HOBSON. 90 Kest Turkey advances Forecassus, \$2 each, \$1 Patent Umbrella Stand, \$1 Splendid Silver Tea Set, \$100 Fine Gold Pens with Silver case; \$20 Splendid Vascs, cach \$2 50, \$300 Genuine Steel Engravings, each \$6 -ootave Melodeous, each \$110, \$200 Work Boxes, cach \$1.50, \$1 Nice Damask Lounge. Point Lace, Real Thread and Cam-WHEELER & HOBSON. 1 Nice Damask Lounge.
1 Black Walnut Whatrot,
200 Oval Walnut and Gilt Frames, each \$2,
2 Flegant French Chamber Seig, each \$85,
1 Colt, 3-years-old, perfectly sound and well broke,

2696 Prizes. Tickets 11,547 Agens wanted to rell tickets in every town in the State. All applications for agencies must be accompanied with at least two good references. Agents will not be required to pay for tickets until they are sold. Every ticket holder will receive a printed list of the srawing. All Real Extate will be conveyed by Warranty Deeds. Each article of personal property packed and sent by express or otherwise, as directed by the owner. Tickets act to any address on receipt of the price.

As many tickets in the Enterprise which was to have been drawn Oct. 16th, were by the recent fire in Augusta, destroyed, the drawing will not take place. All persons, therefore, having tickets in said Enterprise can, by presenting them to the persons of whom they were obtained, receive in exchange tickets in the Enterprise above represented. All orders for tickets or applications for agency should be made to

J. P. PATTERSON, General Agent,

43 Accesta. Ms. Agens wanted to rell tickets in every town in the State. All Of the very best make, at WHELLER & HOSSON'S. Delaines and Prints, WHEELER & HOBSON.

TEWETT'S PATENT ARTIFICIAL LEGS. Of every description in new designs.

WHEELER & HOBSON.

OFFICE OF THE JEWRTT LEG COMPANY, }
Washington, D. C. These Limbs are manufactured by the Patentee under a special antract with the Government, and supplied to the soldiers free of charge.

The Parentee claims for them a superiority over all other patents for their STRENGTH, DURABLETT, LIGHTNESS, PERFECTIVISH, SIMPLICITY, AND EASE WITH WHICH THOSE PARTS LIABLE IN ALL ARTIFICIAL LIMES TO BECOME WORN OR DISARRANGED AND ADMINISTRATION STREET, EXCLUSIVE AND ADMINISTRATION STREET, EXCLUSIVE AND ADMINISTRATION STREET, EXCLUSIVE AND ADMINISTRATION OF SHOULD AND ADMINISTRA CAN BE REPLACED AND ADJUSTED WITHOUT THE TROUBLE, EX-PENSE, AND VERY GREAT INCONVENIENCE OF SENDING THE LIMB BACK TO THE MANUFACTORY FOR EXPAIR. Soldiers and Sailors who have lost their fimbs in the service are entitled to one without charge, and all information regard-ing the mode of proceeding will be cheerfully farrished by applying at the office, or by letter directed to the subscriber, who has established a manufacture of them at Boston, where parties can be fitted at about notice.

GEORGE B. FOSTER. 33 Tremont Street,

ILLIE'S SAFES. [From the Troy Press of Sept. 9th, 1865.] From the Troy Press of Sept. 9th, 1865.]

3.T West Te NY—Lillie's Sersa AGAIN TAUNMHANT. The
Set of Mr Goo Manager which because through the first order
of last Tuesday, was yesterday morning opened, and near has great
astonishment of all not a thing was destroyed. This books,
papers, tickets, bank bills, &c. were all sale. A few were
slightly discolored, but not enough to injure them. This safe
had by far the most severe trial of any in the fire, as it stood in
the ferry house building, and fell with the same to the cellar,
and there lay face downwards upon a bed of burning coal for
the space of forty-four kours, before it was removed. This
Safe and the one of Messrs. Lee & Hall were the only ones that
stood the test—but from the manufactory of that prince of asfe

is4w43

C. A. GAYLOR D, Agent.
NO. 6 UNGRESS SQUARS, BOSTON.
LULLIES SAFES are of CHILLED AND WROUGHT IROS, Fire
and Burylar Proof
The Safes destroyed in the late fire at Augusta, Me., were
sheet iron safes, which are not reliable.
4443

A MERICAN BANK. Notice is hereby given, that the subscribers have been appointed by the Supreme Judicial Court, Receivers of the American Bank in Hallowell, and have been qualified according to law. Six months from the twelfth day of September, instant, are allowed to the creditors of said Bank to present and prove their claims. Claimants will be required, when de-med noces sary, to verify their claims by oath or affirmation. The Receivers will be in sersion at the office of H. K. BAKER, Eq., in Hallowell. on SATURDAY of each week in October, November and December, 1865, and on the first SATURDAY in January, February and March, 1866, to receive and examine the claims of bill holders and others against said Bank.

H. K. BAKER, SIMON PAGE, E. ROWELL.

Receivers.

Hallowell, Sept. 28, 1865.

Hallowell, Sept. 28, 1865. GOLDEN HAIRED GERTRUDE, THE CHOICEST OF JUVENILE FTORISM.

TWO HUNGRY KITTENS. Preparing. Price 70 cts. Both by THEODORE TILTON, Editor of the Independent. OUR MARTYR PRESIDENT

LIFE AND TRUST CO., Voices from the Pulpit of New York and Brooklyn. Price, \$2.00. TIBBALS & WHITING, 37 PARK Row, New York. ncorporated by the State of Philadelphia, Third Month 22d, 5, INSURES LIVES, ALLOWS INTEREST ON DEPOSITS IS BOARDING CHEAPER THAN KEEPING HOUSE! BEAUTIPUL SUITS OF

ROOMS TO RENT AT ROUND HILL HOTEL, Northampton, Mass. ROUND HILL MOTORPATHIC WATER CURE. Special practice for Epileptic Fits, curing nine cases in ten. Special coassful treatment given for excessive Nervousness, Partial Insanity, Spinal difficulties, Uterine troubles, and Weakness from Indiscretions, with or without cold water, be ness from indiscretions, with or without cold water, by E HALSTEAD, M D., during the cool or cold weather. 3m44

GARDINER'S RHEUMATIC COMPOUND. STANSTRAD, C. E. Sept. 25
DEAR SIR:—It is with much pleasure that I am able to testify
to the merits of your invaluable medicine. It seems almost a
mracle that such a change has some over me, and I hope that
any persons who are suffering as I have suffered may be induced
by my wonderful cure to try the Compound, and with the same
happy result. I enclose money for one dearn more of your
Compound.

Yours truly.

TIMOTHY WINN.

Principal Depot, 91 Washington St. Boston 3w44

Principal Depot, 91 Washington Ct. BORGON

HOPE FOR THE DYSPEPTIC

After years of experimental research and labor, Dr. O. PHELPS BROWN has found a positive and speedy ourse for Fits and byspepsis, by the employment of healing, southing, purifying, anti-spasmodic and invigorative pi-nta, which may be easily obtained from druggists. A full history of this discovery, with the Recipe, is given in a pamphlet of 48 octavo pages, beautifully illustrated, and will be sent to any person upon the receipt of 10 cents to pay prestage, Ac. Address DR. O. PHELPS BROWN, 19 Grand St.,

4\*44\*

Jersey City, New Jersey.

DUPEE, BECK & SAYLES, STOCK BROKERS GOVERNMENT SECURITIES. 22 STATE STREET,

BOSTON. The undersigned would respectfully inform the citizens of READFIELD and vicinity, that he has purchased the stock in trade of J. P. JOHRSON, at the Factory Store, where he intends to keep for sale a good assortment of Dry Goods. Grocevire, Crocevery nud Giass Ware, and hopes by stric attention to business and keeping a well selected stock of the above named goods, to merit a share of public patronage. Goods bought at the Factory Store, will be delivered at the residence of customers free of charge, when requested.

Readfield Oct. 10th, 1865

NOTICE. Up two flight stairs, over S. S. BROOKS Store, And am authorised to hire money in schalf of the City, sums of from \$100 and unwards.

Augusts, Oct 17th, 1865

3m45

All persons are herely forbidden to trust or in any way provide for JOSIAH B. disiffin, a parper of the town of Mount Vernon, on account of said town, as they will pay no bills on his account after this date, suitable provision having been made for him at sae Poor House in said town.

D. H. Twing, ? Overseers of Poor A. B. LYFORD } of Mt. Vernon.

Nount Vernon, Oct 4, 1865. ON IRRITABILITY OF THE BLADDER and Stricture of the Urethra, added to his private surgical class, by EDW ARD H. DIXON, M. D., editor of the Scatpel, and operating and consulting surgeon, No 42, 5th av, N. Y., illustrated by three cases—Mr. Syme's method: Is it possible so cure stricture by dilating it? Its immediate cure by the exthrotomer stricture of the uterus, piles, dissure, fistula and concealed or technique of the return. Their asymptatic symptoms. Scatpel. No. OST.

On or about the 15th of September last, a NOTE AGAINST THE TOWN OF BELGRADE FOR \$400, payable to Arara T. Fall., or order, and endorsed by him. All persons are cautioned against negotiating said note, as payment has been stopped ALBERT OABWELL, Treas. of Belgrade, Belgrade, Oct 9, 1865.

CIGARS. TO COUNTRY TRADERS AND PEDDLERS I have on hand and am constantly receiving lots of Choice Cignra which will be sold cheap to the trade.

CHA4. K. PARTRIDGE, Druggist,

No. 7, Bridge's Block, Augusta.

COUNSELLORS AT LAW, Office in Court House Library.

FOR BOSTON.

EASTERN QUEEN,

CAPP. JASON COLLINS, Will leave Hallowell at 14. Gardiner at 2. Richmond at 4, and Bath at 6 P. M., overy Monday and Thursday for Boston. Returning, leave Long Wharf. Boston, every Tuesday and Friday. The steamer AUGUSTA will connect with the Kastern Queen at Hallowell to and from Augusta. Agents:—LONG FELLOW & SANBORN. Augusta; H. FU-LER & SON, Hallowell; WM. W. BRADSTREET, Gardiner, J. T. ROBINSON, Richmond; JOHN E. BROWN, Bath.

INTERNATIONAL STEAMSHIP COMPANY. EASTPORT, CALAIS AND ST. JOHN.

TWO Theps A WEEK. ON and after Monday, March 7th, the Steamer MONTREAL, Capt. E. Fisld, will leave Estpond Wharf, foot of State Street every MONDAY at 5 o'clock. P. M.; and the Steamer NEW BRUNSWICK. Capt. E. B. Wischesters, will leave every THURSDAY at 5 o'clock. P. M., for Eastport and St. John. Returning, will leave St. John every Monday and Thursday at 8 o'clock. A. M., for Eastport. Portland and Soston.

At Eastport the Steamer "QUEEN" will connect for St. Andrews, Robbinston, and Calais, with the New Hunswick and Canada Bailway for Woodstock and Houlton Matches also connect at Eastport for Machina and the immediate places. At St John the Steamer Empanon will connect for Windson Digby and Halifax and with Steamers for Fredericton, and the

it John river.
Through Tickets procured of the Agent or the Clerks on board to Steamers. through tieses produced on days of sailing until 4 o'elook, P. M. C. C. EATON, Agent, 21st Portland, May 22, 1865. Screw Steamship Company.

SEMI-WEEKLY LINE. THE splendid and fast Steamships CHESAPEARE, Captain
W. W. Sherwood, and "FRANCONIA," Capt. H. SERRWOOD will, until further motice, run as follows:
Leave Brown's Wharf, Portland, every WEDNESDAY, and
SATURDAY, at 4 c'clock, P. M., and Pier 9 Morth River. New
York, overy WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 5 c'clock P. M.
These vessels are fixed up with fine accommentations for pasengers, making this the most speedy, safe, and comfortable
route for travellers between New York and Maine. Passage with
State Room. 46. Chickense were route for travellers between New York and Maine. Passage with State Room, \$6. Cabin passage, \$5. Meals extra. Goods forwarded by this line to and from Montreal Quebes, Bangor, Bath, Augusta, Eastport and St. John. Shippers are requested to send their freight to the steamers as early as 3 P. M., on the day that they leave Portland. For freight or passage, apply to

Ary as or. M., on the day that the gleave rors and.

For freight or passage, apply to

EMERY & FOX, Brown's Wharf, Portland.

fl. B. CROMW'LL & CO., No. 86 Weststreet, New York.

Portland. May 20, 1846. FAMILY SEWING MACHINE his spicuriti machine combines all the good qualities of our known manufacturing machines, with many new and vak-ie improvements. It is swift quiet, and positive in its oper-

uable improvements. It is swift quiet, and positive in its operation: sews the very finest and coarsest materials, and anything between the two extremes, in a beautiful and substantial manner. It Hems, Fells, Cords, Bra de Tuc's, Gathers, Stitches, etc., and will do a greater range of were than any machine heretofore offered to the PUBLIC. We respectfully invite all in want of a SUPERIOR FAMILY SEWING MACHINE,

BEAD FOR PAMPHLET. The Singer Manufacturing Company, 67 Hanover Street, Boston, 4.38 Breadway, New York. 3m42

FARM FOR SALE IN CHINA. Said farm is situated two miles south of the villege, on the cast ride of the lake, cont-ins about sixty acres of as good land as the county affords it being situated on a high elevation which renders it good for all kinds of crops, especially wheat. We seldom go to N. Y. after flour. In 1862 we raised 51 bushels of wheat, 1863, 40 bushels, 1864, sowed but little. The present year it is superior, the man who of the situate of the size, 34 by 25 feet, L. 50 by 22 feet, one room finished, and one above. Said buildings are considered very convenient. A well of water as good for all purposes as can be found, in the house, and two at the barn. The barn, is 60 by 41 feet, walls shingled three years ago, hog house and corn barn all in good condition. On said farm for said house and corn barn all in good condition. On said farm are two orchards with plum trees, cherry trees, &c. Owing to the subscriber's poor health, he is induced to offer said farm for sale. It cuts about 25 tons of hay. Price, \$2000. The subscriber will also sell 20 acres of pasturage in connection with the farm if desired.

JOHN HUSSEY.

FARM FOR SALE.

SITUATED two miles from Hallowell, adjoining the Maine Granite Quarry, on the road to Manchester Orons Roads. The buildings are good, consisting of House, Carriage House, Stable and pregory, with cellar, all recently built, and always supplied with soft and hata water. Fort-five acres of land, well watered, plenty of wood, large orchard, a good share of it grafted; cut from 10 to 15 tons of hay, and, with proper cultivation, could easily double that amount. Muck plenty and vation, could easily double that amount. Muck plenty and could easily double that amount. s. More woodland and pasturage can be had with For further particulars applicants are referred to RKS of the FAMMER'S HOTEL, Augusta, WM. of Hallowell, or the aubacriber, on the press. EY, of Hallowell, or the subscriber, on the premises.

SAMUEL H. JONES. P. O. Address, Hellowell.

FARM FOR SALE. The subscriber offers for sale his farm. It is situated in Monmouth, three miles easterly from the depot in said town. This farm contains 125 acres of good land, well fenced and well watered and an abundance of wood and timber. The fields are smooth and good and enough of them, and supplies with water at this bouse, and harn by squeduct. There is an orchard of 160 trees, mostly young and thrifty. The neighborhood, society, meeting, and school privileges are all good. Price \$3,400

For further particulars inquire of the subscriber on the farm, or of Gsx. J. B. Bachelder, of Readfield, B. B. Dunn, Esq., waterville, and Rev R. J. Ayer of Auburn.

Monmouth, Sept., 26th, 1865.

The homestead of the late Doctor Ira Thing, in Mount Ver-non Village, Maine, consisting of eight or ten acres of choice land, under a high state of cultivation, a large two storied house and store, large stable, and out buildings, is now offered for sale. This is a fine opening for a Physician or any one that may wish to go into the Drug and Medicine business, as no one has come into the viltage to take the place and practice of Doc-tor T. It is also a good location for trade or public-house keep-ing.

ng.

For particulars, enquire of Mrs. S. E. THING, on the premi-tes, or of SAMUEL THING, Freeport, Me.

Mount Vernon, Sept. 26th, 1865.

45tf FARM FOR SALE.

Pleasantly situated in East Livermore, on the road leading from Hains Corner to the Camp ground, within one half mile of the depot, containing 80 acres of good land, free from stones, with a small orchard and good buildings, a good mank bod within fifteen rods of the barn, and a good wood lot; cuts about fifteen tons of hay.

For further particulars, engaire of the subscriber on the premiers. For further particulars, enquire of the subscriber on thises, SALMON N. NILES, or of A. D NILES, Hallowel

FARM FOR SALE.

The subscriber offers for sale his farm situated one-half mile North of BRISFOL MILLS, containing 100 acros of land, well watered, in a good state of cultivation, cuts about 40 tens of hay, has quite an amount of lumber, and probably 1000 cords of wood. It has a fine two-story house, finished throughout in modern style, and in excellent repair. Barn 65 feet long and connected with the house by other buildings.

Also his farm containing 45 acros at Bristol Mills. It has a good two-story house and a good barn, and is situated in the center of the village.

LEONARD CHAMBERLAIN.

Bristol, Sept. 20, 1865.

HOUSE FOR SALE.

The subscriber offers his COTTAGE HOUSE,

7 Acres of Landaud Water Power enough for a Tannery, Augusta, Sept. 25, 1865.

Bristol, Sept. 26, 1865.

BARE CHANCE.

BRICK STORE FOR SALE ON WATER ST. For sale Store No. 4 UNION BLOCK, now occupied by J. D. Prince. Price \$6,000. Poscession given in a reasonable time. Said store is in good order, slated roof, &c. Augusta, Sept. 26, 1865.

PARM FOR SALE.

A good Farm of about PIFTY ACRES, situated in Augusta, lying about four miles from Kennebee Bridge, on Church Hill. For further particulars apply on the premises, AMOS CHURCH. PURE BLOOD DURHAM BULL FOR SALE.

At Sylvatus Poor's, Andover, Maine. Age 7 years, girth 7 et 3 inches, weight 1850 fbs. Perfectly kind and used to work, or further particulars address SYLVANUS POOL, Mandover, Andover, Sept. 12, 1865. TEN DOLLARS REWARD. LOST on the morning of the fire a "B FLAT CORNET," which was taken out of T C. NOBLE's store and laid on a pile of ciothing on Commercial street. Baid Cornet was B flat, German Bilver, top action, bell front, made by Hall & Quinby, Boston, and you chat will return the same, or will give any information which will lead to its recovery shall receive the above reward of TEN DULLARS.

THOMAS C. NOBLE, JR.

Augusta, Sept 26, 1965. THOMAS C. NOBLE, JR. HOW TO MAKE CIDER WITHOUT APPLES OR OTHER FRUIT. Also the Sportsmen, Horse Tamers' Laundress, and Dairy Secrets, together with recipes for making Fancy Articles, Writing and India Inks, Harr Oils, Dyes, Perfumes, Tollet Articles, &c., in fact, more than 100 proved and reliable secrets.

Sent post paid for 25 cents, by J. B. WILLITAMS, 3w44\*

Bradford, Vt.

ON WEDNESDAY NIGHT. Oot. 4, 1886, from my field, a mare 17 years old, colored black, white strip in face, right hind leg white twelve inches above the hoof. Heavy mane and tail—color faded brown. About 14 hands high, and has the heaves. Wheever will return her, or give information where she may be found, shall besultably rewarded.

PAMILY GROCERIES. PORTO RICO and MUSCOVADO MOLASSES, Sugar House yrup, &c. Best Sugars, Teas, Coffices and Spices, and all the Symp. &c. Best Sugars, Teas, Cornes and Spices, and all textra brands of Flour, fresh ground Meal, &c., by
JOHN MoahtHUR, No. 1 Journal Block. Augusta, Oct. 23, 1865.

The undersigned will sell his Jersey Cow, "Jersey Belle," one of the best cows in the State.

Winthrop, Oct. 16, 1865.

DREEDOM NOTICE. I have given my non, Aanon Turanan, his time. He is t liberty to transact business for himself. I shall claim none t his earnings nor pay any debts of his contraction after this date

FULL BLOOD JERSEY COW FOR SALE.

the

nson reeded in er of ere it rman h an but ecut-Whig Gil-

been was eammite and were have

"One dollsr does not seem to be enough," aid he "You have been at more trouble than

to merely write a prescription."
"Do you work for your living?" I asked;

hoping to solve the mystery. He smiled and held out his hand, which show-

bench and tools of a shoemaker.

TWELVE PATENTS ISSUED ON THESE SCALES

ARE NOW IN FORCE. turers have not slackened with the

UNRIVALED REPUTATION.

THEY HAVE TAKEN MORE FIRST CLASS PREMIUMS an all other Scales, and, what is of m

They are still manufactured under the supervision

Portable Platform.



Spring Balances,

ALSO FIRE-PROOF

PATENT ALARM MONEY D AWERS.

FAIRBANKS, BROWN

SETH E. BEEDY & CO..

And Certificates of Non-Indebtedness procured without delay. We have an experienced Agent in Washington, D. C., to attend exclusively to these claims

MONEY ADVANCED to Soldiers on all just claims. Advice

tion at once goes on, and the full value is reached in the first ARMY AND NAVY PENSION,

PRIZE MONEY,

OFFICERS' ACCOUNTS ATTENDED TO.

Office in Darby Block, Third Floor.

Kennebec:
ORDERSD, That n'tice thereof be given three weeks successively prior to the second Monday of November next, in the Main Farmer, a newspaper printed in Augusta, that all persons in terested may attend at a Court of Probate then to be holder at Augusta, and show cause, if any, why the prayer of sair petition should not be granted.

ATTEST: J. BURTON, Register. I have opened an INSURANCE OFFICE in the REGISTES OF DEEDS OFFICE, Court House, Augusta, Maine, and am prepared to issue Policies for any amount on First Class Risks according to usual rates of insurance. I am the only authorized Agent for the following Stock Fire Insurance Companies in Augusta and vicinity, viz:—

I have the Agency of several MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANIES,

I am also Agent for the TRAVELERS' INSURANCE OO, Hartford, Conn., the Pioneer Company in this country, of Acdent Insurance. This Company is doing a thriving busined Amets about \$1,000,000.

DAVID CARGILL.
Augusta, Aug. 1, 1865.

M. &. C. R. WELLS, No. 7, Bridge's Block, Have on hand an extensive assortment of

WE have been informed that the usual practice of Merc

has been simply to write or order Vermifuge. The consequence is that instead of the genuine Da. McLANE'S Vermifuge, they very frequently set one or other of the many worthless preparations called Vermifuge now before the public. We therefore by leave to urge upon the planter the propriety and importance of invariably writing the name in full, and to advise their factors

DR. McLANE'S CELEBRATED LIVER PILLS

DOCTOR McLANE'S AMERICAN WORM SPECIFIC.

cases, the discases might be attacked, by proper remedies, even-handed, and with success.

BYMPYOMS WHICH CANNOT BE MISTAKES. The countrenance is pale and leadened colored, with occasional flushes. or a circum-scribed spot on one or both cheeks; the eyes become dull; the pupils dilate; an saure semi-circle runs along the lower cyclid; the nose is fritated, swells and sometimes bleed; swelling of the upper tip; cocasional headache, with humming or threb-bler of the new; an unreal access to of relies allows to the

DIRECTIONS

Beware of Counterfeits and all Articles purporting to be Dr. Lane's.

PREPARED ONLY BY

FLEMING BROS,

Vermifuge and Lung Syrup. SOLD BY DEALERS EVERYWHERE.

VERMIFUGE. No diseases to which the homan body is liable are better entitled to the attention of the philanthropist than those consequent on the irritation produced by WORMS in the stomach and bow-els. When the sufferer is an adult, the cause is very frequent-just of the sufferer is an adult, the cause is very frequent-just of the sufferer is an infant, if the disease is not entirely neglected, it is still too frequently ascribed, in whole or part, to some other cause. It ought here to be particularly remarked, that although but few worms may exist in a child, and howsoever quiescent they may have been previously, no sooner is the constitution invaded by any of the numerous train of diseases to which infancy is exposed, than it is fearfully augmented by their irritation. Hence it too frequently happens that a disease otherwise rasily managed by proper remedies, when aggravated by that cause, bids defiance to treatment, judicious in other respects, but which entirely fails in consequence of worms being overlooked. And even in cases of greater violence, if a potent and prompt remedy be possessed, so that they could be expelled without loss of time, which is no precious in such cases, the disease might be attacked, by proper remedies, evenhanded, and with success.

Symptoms which cannot be mistaken. The countenance is No diseases to which the homan body is liable are better enti

The Award of Superior Excellence,

by the vast numbers who have used them for many years.

ORIGINAL INVENTOR, AT

ST. JOHNSBURY, VERMONT.

Hay, Coal,

BROKERS

CONFECTIONERS

Weights, &c., &c.

& CO., 118 MILK STREET,

INITED STATES WAR CLAIM

Office, Corner of Bridge and Wa AUGUSTA, ME.

J. BURTON, Local Agent,

NSURANCE AGENCY IN AUGUSTA.

ATTEST: J. BURTON, Register.

ENNEBEC COUNTY...In Court of Probate, held
at Augusta, on the second Monday of October, 1865.
THOMAS ELDRED, Administrator on the Assate. in this
County, of Joseph H Hill, late of Great Fails, N H, in sale
County, deceased, having petitioned for tioense to sell on an advantageous offer, the following real estate of said deceased for
payment of detts, ac., vis. One andivided twenty fifth part of
the store and lot, formerly occupied by Rufes Hill. deceased, also
one undivided filteth part of the house and lot, known as the
Doct. Dayis lot, both situated in Belgrade:
Onderson, That notice thereof be given three weeks successively prior to the second Monday of November next, in the Maine
Farmer, a newspaper printed in Augusta, that all persons interested may attend at a Court of Probate then to be holden at
Augusta and show cause, if any, why the prayer of said petition
should not be granted.

Attest: J. Burton, Register. ETNA, of Hartford, Conn., Assets \$3,850,351 78
CITY FIRE HARTLING, Conn., "444,440 01
ROBTE AMERICAN, HORTGORD, Conn., "416,395 76

Capital \$150,000, with large Surplus

ENNEBEC COUNTY ... At a Courtef Probate, held
at Augusta. on the second Monday of October, 1805.

HENRY DOWST, Executor of the last will and betament of
Benjamin Sanderson, late of Vienna, in said County, deceased,
having presented his account of administration of the extate
of said deceased for allowance:

Onderson, That notice thereof be given to all rersons interested by publishing this order three weeks successively, in the
Maine Farmer, printed at Augusta, that they may appear at
a Probate Court to be held at Augusta, in said County, on the
second Monday of November next, and show cause, if any, why
the same should not be allowed.

Attest: J. Surrow, Register.

ENNEBEC COUNTY....In Court of Probate, held at Augusta, on the second Monday of October, 1865.

A CERTAIN INSTRUMENT purporting to be the last will and testament of James \*\* Osnald, laste of Benton, in said County, deceased, having been presented for probate:

Onderso, That notice be given to all persons interested, by publishing this order in the Maine Farmer, printed at Augusta, in said County, three weeks successively, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Augusta, in said County, the behalf at Augusta, in said County, they have, why the said instrument should not be proved, approved and allowed, as the last will and testament of the said deceased.

Attent J. Burnos, Register.

ANNEBEC COUNTY....in Court of Probate. Acid at Augusta, on the second Monday of October, 1865
JEREMIAH WHEELER, Guardian of Emelioe H., Marrietta R., Thomas W. and David N. LeBallister, of the State of California, minors, having petitioned for licence to sell at public or private sale, the following real estate of said wards, the proceeds to be piaced on interest, viz: All the interest of said wards in the real estate occupied by Mary LeBallister, deceased, at the time of her decease, situate in Windsor in said County of Kennebec:

HELMBOLD'S

FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU.

For Weakness arising from Indisor-tion. The exhausted powers of Nature, which are accompanied by so many alarming symptoms, among which will be found Indiaposition to Exertion, Loss of Memory, Wakefulness, Horror of Indiaese, or Fore bodings of Evil; in fact, Universal Lassitufe, Prostration, and inability to enter into the enj-syments of society.

The Constitution, once affected with Organic Weakness, requires the aid of Medicine to aftragilen and inviperate the system, which HELWBULD'S EXTRACT EUGHU Invariably does. If no treatment is submitted to, Consumption or Insan-lity causes.

HEMBOLD'S FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU

in affections peculiar to "FEMALUS" is unequalled by any other preparation, as in Chirosis or Retention, P. infulness, or Suppression of Customary Evacuations, Ulcerated or Schirross state of the Uterus; and all complaints incident to the sex, whether arising from habits of dissipation, imprudence in, or the decline or change in life.

Will radically exterminate from the system Diseases arising from Habits of Dissipation, of little expense, little or no change of ciet, no inconvenience or exposure; completely change of ciet, no inconvenience and dangerous remedies, Co-

In all Diseases of these organs, whether existing in "Male" or "Female," from whatever cause ori... insting, and no matter how long standing. It is pleasant in taste and odor, 'immediate" in action, and more strengthening than any of the preparations of Bark or Iron.

Those suffering from Broken Down or Delicate Constitutions, procure the remedy at once.

The reader must be aware that however slight may be the attack of the above diseases, it is certain to affect his Bodily Healts, Mental Powers and Hoppiness.

All the above diseases require the aid of a diuretic.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU IS THE GREAT DIURETIO. HELMBOLD'S HIGHLY CONCENTRATED

For purifying the blood, removing all chronic constitutional diseases, rising from an impure state of the blood, and the only For purifying the blood, removing all chronic constitutional dis-cases, rising from an impure state of the blood, and the only reliable and effectual known remedy for the cure of Scrofula, Scald Head, Sait Sheum, Pains and Swellings of the Bones, Ulcer-ation of the Throat and Legs, Blotches, Pimples on the Face, Tetter, Erysipelas, and all Scaly Eruptions of the skin,

AND BEAUTIFYING THE COMPLEXION.

the upper lip; occasional headache, with humming or throbing of the ears; an unusual secretion of saliva; a slimy or furred tonzue; breath very foul, particularly in the morning; appetite variable, sometimes voracious, with a gnawing sensation of the stomach, at others entirely gone; decling pains in the stomach; occasional nausea and vomiting; violent pains throughout the abdomen; bowels irregular, at times coative; stools slimy, not unfrequently tinged with blood; belly swoodlen and hard; urine turnid; respiration occasionally difficult and accompanied by hiccough; cough sometimes dry and convalsive; uneasy and disturbed sleep, with grinding of the teeth; temper variable, but generally irritable, &c.

Whenever the above symptoms are found to exist, DR. Not a few of the worst disorders that affect mankind arise from the corruption that accumulates in the blood. Of all the discov-eries that have been made to purge it out, none can equal in effect

HELMBOLD'S COMPOUND EXTRACT OF SARSAPARILLA.

temper variable, but generally irritable. &c.

When-ver the above symptoms are found to exist, DR.
McLane's Vermitted above symptoms are found to exist, DR.
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McLane's Vermitted above symptoms are found to exist, DR.
McLane's Vermitted above symptoms are found to exist, DR.
McLane's Vermitted above symptoms are found to exist, DR.
McLane's Vermitted above such as to warrant us in pideging ourselves to the public to RETURN the MONEY in every instance where it proves ineffectual, "providing the symptoms attending the sickness of the child or adult warrant the supposition of worms being the cause." In all cases the medicine to be given in strict accordance with the directions.

We piedge ourselves to the public that Da. McLane's Vermitted does not contain Mercolar in any form and the proposition of the Extract of Barsaparilla added to a pint of water is equal to the Lisbon Diet Drink, and one bottle is fully equal to a gallon of the Syrup or Sarsaparilla, or the decocline as usually made.

Give a child from two to ten years old, a tea-spoonful in as much sweetened water every morning, fasting; if it purges through the day, well; but if not, repeat it again in the even-ing. Over ten, give a little more; under two, give less To a full grown person, give two teaspoonsful. See Medical Proporties of Buchu PROM DISPENSATORY OF THE UNITED STATES. See Prof. DEWEE's valuable works on the Practice of Physic. See remarks made by the late celebrated Dr. Physic, of Phil-The great popularity of DR LANE'S GENUINE PREPA-RATIONS has induced unprincipled persons to attempt paim-ing up n the public counterfeit and inferior articles, in conse-quence of which the proprietors have been forced to adopt every possible guard against fraud. Purchasers will please pay atten-tion to the following marks of genuineness. tion to the following marks of genuiueness.

1st.—The external wrapper is a fue Steel Engraving, with the signatures of C. McLANS, and FLEMING BROS.

2t.—The directions are printed on fine paper, with a water mark as follows: "Dr McLane's Celebrated Vermifugs and Liver Pills, Firming Bros. Proprietors." This water mark can be seen by holding up the paper to the light.

The Laven Pills have the name stamped on the lid of the box. in red wax.

EXTRACT BUBHU, SARSAPARILLA. SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

HELMBOLD'S Sole Proprietors of Dr. McL . ne's Liver Pills,

September, 1895. BROADWAY. HE GREAT CONSUMPTIVE REMEDY.

THE BEST IN USE.

The Maine Beater Press Company is the assignor of the Patents issued to John R. Harris for Improvement in Hay Press, and they are now prepared to furnish the HARRIS' BEATER PRESS, operated by the Lever to any person who may desire a Hay Press, and they and to liceuse the use of the same in any town or Btate.

They claim that this Press is the best now in use.

It presses the hay more compactly and makes a better shaped bale than any press ever in use—a bale pressed in this Press weighing twice as much as one of the same sise pressed in the common press. Ten tons of this hay can be stowed easily in a common box car that will not lead more than five tons of the common pressed hay, and from its compactness it is but little liable to damage by fire or water. A vessel that will carry thirty tons of the emmon hay will carry easily see hundred tons of the Beater Hay, and hence the freight is not half as much. It will press faster than any other press in use. It will press faster than any other press in use. It will press faster than any other press in one It will press to a bale of 5:0 pounds in ten minutes. It will press down a bale after the box is fall in one minute. This they will warrant, and they challenge any other press to a trial in these respects. They now have a press in operation in Augusta, in the Brick 'anbie. Markies Square, and they invite a full examination of the Press and its Operations by all interested in hay pressing. Their Presses are made in the most thorough and substantial manner, and they feel confident that they can give a better bargain than can be obtained elsewhere.

Belfast, July 15, 1895.

We have used one of the Harris Beater Screw Presses during the past winter, pressing about 800 tons of hay. Our average day's work for ten hours was 32 bales, as 95 tons; the bales averaging about 413 lbs. each. The largest day's work being 50 bales in 14 hours—size of the bales 32 x 22, and 46 inches long.

We have seen the new Beater Lever Press work, and think it

SARSAPARILLA COMPOUND.

The trial of a single bottle of either will gain the confidence of the sick.

Hair Restorer and Dressing invigorate, strengthen and lengthen the hair. They act directly upon the roots of the hair, supplying required nourishment, and natural color and beauty pears, bald spots are covered, hair stops falling, and luxuriant growth is the result. Ladies and Children will appreciate the delightful fragrance and rich, glossy appearance imparted to the hair, and no fear of soiling the skin, scalp, or most elegant head-dress.

Depot 198 & 200 Greenwich St. N. Y.

Constantly on hand and for sale by STOCK AND EXCHANGE BROKERS! (duccessors to J. H. KLING.) Office in J. Hadge & Co.'s Store. Augusta, Sept. 2, 1865

Forthe payment of GOVERNMENT PENSIONS IN MAINE. OFFICE. WATER STREET AUGUSTA

THE MAINE FARMER. PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY MORNING BY HOMAN & BADGER.

TERMS-\$2.00 per annum in a dwance. If not paid within 3 months, \$2.50 will be charged. Bubscribers in Canada and the Provinces are charged 25 cents additional, to defray the postage to the itnes.

TERMS OF ADVERTISESO.—For one square of 12 lines, \$2 for three insertions, and five cents per line for each subsequent insertion; Special Notices ten cents per line for each insertion; Notices inserted in reading matter, one dollar and fifty cents per square. All transient advertisements to be paid for in advance.

# Poetry.

THE MUSIC OF THE BAIN. When I hear the night wind fretting
Kound my close shut cottage door,
over all its story of the Autumns gone before
I can umise, almost forgetting,
As the hoarse wind files along,
with it doubts and fancies that to darker

When I see the sweet sun shining On the crimson forest leaves,
And I read there the fair story that its light and shadow weave
When I hear the tender rhyming
Made by robins in their nest
When their love is all the sweeter but by being half confest,

When I hear the gentle rarling
Of the tiny meadow stook
Telling over its old story to the oldden, mossy nook,—
When I see the fast smoke carling
Up from many a happy home,
And remember that to-dsf we two are living, each alone; Still I look and sigh and listen—
Yet the sigh is not of pain,
As I linger for the wante of old days to come again ;—
Half procembering, while town without

For the dream the Among the tender shadows of a Moor's Rural New Yoryer.

Our Story-Teller.

A LIFE LESSON.

BY T. L. NICHCOLS, M. D.

ered why he had not been called a gentleman.

thing about him seemed substantial; but nothin

direct, and with a certain air of self-reliance.

to the parent's heart.

-a fine boy, three years of age.

rubbed until his whole body was in a flame Then I wrung a large towel out of cold water, and put it around his throat, and then wrapped

borne it all without complaint, as if he under-

stood that under his father's eye no harm could

wrapped in the blankets he was in a profuse perspiration, in a sound slumber, and breathing freely. The danger was over—so rapid is this

countenance of the father, and thrown over the

mother's face a glow of beauty. I looked upon

them, and was more than ever puzzled where to place them. There were no marks of high

birth or superior breeding, not the shadow of de-

cayed gentility about them. It was rather the

reverse, as if they were working from a low rank

I looked around the room. It was the bed-

room. Everything in it was perfectly orderly. The bed, like the crib, was excellent, but not ex-

more than ten shillings, yet how beautiful it looked! The white window curtains were shil-ling muslin, but their folds hung as richly as if they were damask—and how very appropriate

doors, I knew had not cost, plumber's bill and all, more than ten dollars. The toilet-table, of

an elegant form, and completely covered I had no doubt was white pine and cost half a dollar.

The pictures on the wall were beautifully tinted

they can be bought at Goupil's or at Williams &

apiece had framed them. The floor had a car-pet that seemed to match everything with its

small, neat figure, and light chamber color. It was a jewel of a room, in as perfect keeping in

all its parts as if an artist had designed it.

Leaving the boy to his untroubled sleep, and giving directions for his bath on his awaking, we

went into the other room, which was differently, but just as neatly arranged. It might have answered for a parlor, only that it had a cooking-

stove; or an artist's studio, or a dining room. It was hung with pictures—heads, historical pieces, and landscapes, all such as a man of taste could select and buy cheap, but which, like good, books are valuable. And, speaking of books, there was a hanging library on one side of the chimney which a single glance assured me contained the very choicest treasures of the English

The man went to the bureau, opened a drawer, and took out some money. "What is your fee, doctor?" he asked, holding the bills so as to se-

lect one to pay me.

Now I had made up my mind, before I got half
way up the stairs, that I would have to wait for

my pay, perhaps never get it; but all this had changed. I could ont, as I often did, inquire in-

to the circumstances of the man and graduate my price accordingly. There he stood ready to pay me, with money enough; yet it was evident that he was a hard working man and far from be-ing weelthy. I had nothing left but to name

disease, and so easily cured.

One evening, in the early part of winter, th

fer for the grant of our ways to some agains ; itself redembering, whi e tears glisten In these eyes, unused to weep, eyer more may hear it save it rings out in my sleep But alack-a-day! When night-fall Then I live the days of sweet anticipation o'er again;

Woman's grief and bitter wailing

Come to curse me in their might;

Fond and brief have been the moments when the curse

Oft our eyes are dim with weeping,
Oft our voices choked with sighs
That drift out upon the night-wind toward the chilly midnigh skies,
While we sit beside our hearth-stones,
Thinking o'er the happy past,
Thinking over days and hours that were all too bright to last.

Yet the rain has music in it For the hearts that laugh to-night, For glad souls that watch the future shining right.
For the happy ones that always,
In the sun or in the rain,
a vanished footstep that is sure to come again. But for us-the future looketh

Toward the night when stars are out When the drifting clouds shall gather all the da heart; So the rain falls in the twilight Of this glo my autumn night, Dashes out the faint uprising of the new mo While it sings of olden fancies
That hope made almost divine;
Sings of love and trust and quiet that see mine;
Sings of summer sunshine falling
'Mid the far-off forest treet,
And the humming of the joyous, honey-tailen little bees; Of the brook, and of the rhyming On the day when by the river our young love was first con And I bow my head in sorrow For the dream that died away.

Among the tender ahadows of my youth's bright early day.

THE MECHANIC'S HOME.

laid up a few dollars, (for I had a strong motive to be saving.) we were married. I boarded at Dante's face was matched with lilies, and Keats's her father's and she bound shoes for the shop with roses, and so no wonder unfashionable peo-where I worked. We lived a few weeks at her home; but it was not our home—the home we that Max and his wife, with a little money, a door-bell rang with energy, and the servant an-nounced a mau who wished to see me. A "man" wanted; so we determined to set up housekeeping. It was rather a small set up, but we made it answer. I spent a week in house-hunting. Some were too dear, some too shabby. At last I found the place. It was new and clean, high and airy, and I thought it would do. I got it for fifty dollars a year; and though the rents all for fifty dollars a year; and though the rents all manual the state of the prophecies. is one thing with a servant, a "gentleman" an other, and a person something different from either The man stood in the hall, but I wondwas puzzled where to placed him myself. His dress was very neat, but plain and rather coarse. His linen, that badge of refinement, was white in perfect order, and almost elegant. Everyworse tenant. The place was naked enough, and the shop board, he turned out a preacher, or rathwe had little to put in it save ourselves; but we went cheerfully to work, earned all we could, and his family was likely to famish. gave me a clue to his position in life. In all outward seeming he was simply a man. When he spoke to me, his address was simple, clear,

"Doctor," he said, " I want you to come and see my child. We fear he is threatened with well, it is simple enough. When Mary and I more doused we here, and took possession with a table, two chairs, a cooking stove, a sauce-pan or the Dean, whose study was furnished with a two, and a cot-bed with straw mattress, the first thing we did was to hold a council of war. Now, Mary, my love, said I, here we are; we have next to pathing and we have eventting to continue the matter of his errand. Throwing himself in an attitude of solemnity, and his eyes next to pathing and we have eventting to continue the matter of Repulations. I put on my hat, and prepared to accompan him; for if the case were as he supposed, there was no time to lose. In this discuss a single honr may make a life's difference In a moment we were in the street, and walknext to nothing, and we have everything to get, and nobody but ourselves to help ourselves." ing briskly np one of our broad avenues. The child, he said, had been playing out of doors, "We found that we could earn, on an average,

child, he said, had been playing out of doors, had eaten heartily at supper, gone to sleep, and waked up a short time since very hoarse, with a choking cough. The case was a pietty clear one, and I hurried my walked still more, and in a few moments we were at the door. We went eight dollars a week. We determined to live as cheaply as possible, save all we could, and make ourselves a home. Our rent was a dollar a week "Come in my -our fuel, light, water-rent, and some little matup—up,—up—to the fourth story. The last flight of steps was carpeted, and a smart lamp at amount for our clothing; and by buying the best things, and keeping them carefully, we dress well enough for that. Even my wife is satisfied with the top lighted us up. An excellent and very durable kind of mat lay at the door. You will e in time why I give these particulars.

I entered the door, and was welcomed by ather pretty and remarkably tidy woman, who could have been nobody in the world but the wife " I am glad you have come so soon," she said,

in a soft, pure accent. "Little William seems so distressed that he can hardly breathe;" and the next moment, as we passed through a narrow passage to where he lay, I heard the unmistakable croupy sound that justly cerries such terror to the parent's heart. both better and cheaper. So that we have a clear surplus of four dollars a week, after paying all expenses of rent, fire, light, water, clothing and food. I do not count luxuries, such as an evening at the theorem and the count luxuries, such as an evening at the theorem and the count luxuries. "Is it the croup, doctor?" asked the father, with a voice of emotion, as I bent over the child "It is certainly the croup, and a pretty violent attack. How long is it since you thought him

I know a smile came over my face, for he con- to show me." "Not above an hour." was the calm reply.

It was made calm by a firm self-control. I looked at the mother. She was very pale, but did "Yes, give a party; and we have some splendid ones, I assure you. Sometimes we have a dozen guests, which is quite enough for comfort; and our treat of chocolate, cakes, blancmange, etc., not trust herself to speak.
"Then there is probably but little danger," I our treat of chocolate, cakes, blancmange, etc., costs us as much as two dollars; but this is not very often. Out of our surplus—which comes, you see, to two bundred dollars a year—we have aid; "but we have something to do. Have you The husband went to what seemed a closet bought all you see, and have money in the bank." THE COAL FIELDS OF THE UNITED opened two doors, and disclosed a neat pine bathing tub, supplied with Croton. This was beyond Many a mechanic spends more than that for ci-

my hopes; but I had no time to wonder. The little fellow was in a high fever, and laboring for every breath. Taking him from his little crib, where he lay on a nice hair mattress, fit for a prince to sleep on, I took off his lean night elothes, stood him in the bath-tub, and made his fother, rour fall upon his neck and chest three father pour full upon his neck and chest three pails of cold water, while I rubbed him briskly with my hand. He was then wiped dry, and

talk very well, without her aid.

"I have not drank a glass of liquor since the day I was married, except a glass of wine four times a year, on Christmas, New Year's, Fourth of July, and Willie's birth-day. The last is our especial holiday. I had read enough of physiology to make up my mind that tea and coffee contain no nutriment, and are possonous besides; and I tried a vegetable diet long enough to like it better than a nized one. We have read and experience of the containing the same proportion, one billion, three hundred and better than a nized one. We have read and experience of the containing the same proportion, one billion, three hundred and eight, seven thousand five hundred millions of tons. mented together. of course, Mary thinks as I do.

had progressed in the laws of health. taking a light and leading the way into a capacious storeroom. "Here, first of all, is a mill, which cost me twelve shillings. It grinds all my grain, gives me the freshest and most beautiful of coal,) contains about thirty-six thousand milof wheat. I buy the best and am sure that it is clean and good. It costs less than three cents a thousand millions of tons. pound; and a pound of wheat a day, you know, is food enough for any man. We make it into bread, mush, pies, and cakes. Here is a box of forty-two thousand, five hundred millions. Acbread, mush, pies, and cakes. Here is a box of lorty-two thousand, are numbered minions. Acsurage, and this is a butter jar. We take a quart of country milk a day; I buy the rest of our of coal, a little less than eighty thousand millions living by the box or barrel, where I can get it cheapest. Making wheat—eaten as mush or bread, and all made without bolting—and potations. Great Western coal field in lowa, Missouri, Kansas, Nebraeka, Arkansas, Texas, Colorado, and the standard of the sta toes, or hominy, or rice, the staple, you can easter toes, or hominy, or rice, the staple, you can easter toes, or hominy, or rice, the staple, you can easter toes, or hominy, or rice, the staple, you can easter toes, or hominy, or rice, the staple, you can easter toes, or hominy, or rice, the staple, you can easter toes, or hominy, or rice, the staple, you can easter toes, or hominy, or rice, the staple, you can easter toes, or hominy, or rice, the staple, you can easter toes, or hominy, or rice, the staple, you can easter toes, or hominy, or rice, the staple, you can easter toes, or hominy, or rice, the staple, you can easter toes, or hominy, or rice, the staple, you can easter toes, or hominy, or rice, the staple, you can easter toes, or hominy, or rice, the staple, you can easter toes, or hominy, or rice, the staple, you can easter toes, or hominy, or rice, the staple, you can easter toes, or hominy, or rice, the staple, you can easter toes, or hominy, or rice, the staple, you can easter to the staple to th the summer we have strawberries and peaches, as soon as they are ripe and good. Mary will get up a dinner from these materials, at the cost of a

billing, better than the whole bill of fare at the I was satisfied. Here was comfort, intelligence taste, and a modest luxury, all enjoyed by a humble mechanic who knew how to live at the cost I have mentioned. How much useless com-plaining might be saved—how much genuine happiness enjoyed-how much of evil and suffer-fering might be prevented, if all the working men in New York were as wise as William Car-

I never shook a man or woman by the hand with more hearty respect than when I said good night to this happy couple, who in this expensive city, are living in luxury and growing rich on only, are living in luxury and growing rich on eight dollars a week, and making the bench of a shoemaker a chair of practical philosophy.

Reader, if you are inclined to profit by this little narrative, I need not write out any other moral than the injunction of Scripture, "Go and do likewise."

upon their heads a rimless pan of straw with a feather in it—utterly useless for defense against wind or sun.

To make this unbecoming head-gear still more ungraceful, there descends from it something dalled by the flowing name of waterfall, but which, in fact, looks more like a children.

HOME BEAUTIFIED. A family of small means, with good taste and ed the unquestionable marks of honest toil.

"You are a mechanic?" I said, willing to tiful with their own hands and with the expendiknow more of him.

"Take that," said he, placing a two dollar note in my hand, with a not-to-be-refused air, "and I will gratify your curiosity; for there is no use pretending that you are not a little curtous."

"Take that," said he, placing a two dollar for them to 'brow "fashion" out of the window; to consult comfort first, elegance next; and to let the elegance be simple and natural. All the people who went to see Max and his wife, were out." ous."

There was a hearty, respectful freedom about this that was irresistible. I put the note in my pocket, and the man, going to a door, opened it into a closet of moderate size, and displayed the bench and tools of a shoemaker.

people who went to see Max and his wife, were sure, in the course of the evening, to express a sort of envious admiration of the elegance with which the parlor of these good people was furnished. The first impression was that of delighting the course and book cases were found to bles, the carpets and book cases, were found to "You must be an extraordinary workman, have a charm beyond mere cosiness What was said I, looking around the room, which seemed it? Could such a result be bought? What did luxurious; but which, as I looked at each item, I this cost, and this? But the cost finally appeared luxurious; but which, as I looked at each item, I found that it cost very little.

"No, nothing extra. I barely manage to eern a little over a dollar a day. Mary helps some. With the housework to do, and our buy to look after, she earns enough to make our wages average eight dollars a week. We began with nothing—we live as you see."

All this comfort, this respectability, this almost luxury, for eight dollars a week! I expressed my surprise. ed my surprise.

"I should be very sorry if we spent so much," said he. "We have not only managed to live on that, but we have something laid up in the savings hank"

"Their heat-same, made or yellow ish clay at the pottery over the river, with borders and figures made up of flowes and leaves they had gathered in their afternoon walk. It is done as simply and naturally as a bit of thirteenth are restricted. savings bank."

"Will you have the goodness," said I, "just to explain to me how you do it?" for I was really anxious to know how a shoemaker and his wife, earning but eight dollars a week, could live in comfort and elegance, and lay up money.

as simply and naturally as a bit of thirteenth century work. Their book-case, too, how pretty it is! Marcotte made it you think? Calder the carpenter made it in his shop at the village; no more skill than be is master of went to it. It is nothing, in fact, but a pile of long narrow boxes laid one on the top of another, the whole standcomfort and elegance, and lay up money.

I took a chair which he handed me. We were seated, and his wife, after going to listen to the soft and measured breathing of little Wilton to her sewing.

I down to her sewing. to the soft and measured breathing of little Willie, sat down to her sewing.

'My name is William Carter.—My father died when I was young, and I was bound out apprentice to a shoemaker, with the usual provision of schooling. I did as well as boys generally do at school; and as I was fond of reading, I made the most of my spare time, and the advantages of the Apprentice Library. Probably the book that helped me most was the sensible writings of William Cobbet. Following his example I determined to give myself a useful education, and have to some extent succeeded.—But a man's education is a life-long process; and the more I learn, the more I see before me.

'I was hardly out of my time wheu I fell in love with Mary there, whom some people think very pretty, but whom I know to be very good."

Mary looked up with such a bright, loving smile, as to fully juzify "some people" in their notion.

When I had been one very a journeyman, and When I had been one year a journeyman, and leaves and buds at the other. She didn't copy English daisies out of a book, but went out

around have advanced, our landlord is satisfied and divinely inspired to interpret the prophecies, with that, or takes it in preference to risking a and especially the book of Revelations. Quitting

and his family was likely to famish.

His monomania was well known to Dean Swift, who benevolently watched for some convenient opportunity to turn the current of his thoughts. Well, it is simple enough. When Mary and I table, two chairs, a cooking stove, a sauce-pan or two, and a cot-bed with straw mattress, the first thing we did was to hold a convenience.

The door opened, and the tailor announced, in his unearthly voice, the message:

'Dean Swift, I am sent by the Almighty to an-"Come in, my friend," said the Dean, "I am ters, a dollar more. We have allowed the same in great trouble, and no doubt the Lord has sent This unexpected welcome inspired the tailor,

lings a yard is cheaper in the long run than calico at one shilling. That makes three dollars a week, and we still had our living to pay for. week, and we still had our living to pay for.

That cost us, with three in our family, just one dollar a week more."

greatly distressed at a difficulty I have met with:
and you are the very man to help me out. Here "One dollar apiece?"

"No—one dollar for all. You seem surprised, but we have reckoned it over and over. It cost more at first, but now we have learned to live the next to earned to have the next to earned the next to earne

ing at the theatre, a concert, or a treat to our friends when we give a party."

a pair of breeches, and as that is in your line of business, I have no doubt the Lord has sent you This sudden exposition came like an electric

STATES. gars, to say nothing of liquor. Pray tell us how you live?''
"With pleasure. First of all, then, I smoke of Europe and the United States, from which we clean a number of interesting facts. It appears that the United States, with its vast area of three Here the pleasant smile came in, but there millions of square miles, has one equare mile of was no interruption, for Mary seemed to think coal field to every fifteen square miles of territory. her husband knew what he was about, and could Great Britain has one to every thirty of surface

Great middle coal field of the United States, in "But what do you eat and drink?" I asked; Indiana, Iilinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, Minneso

curious to see how this self-taught philosopher ta, and Western Kentucky, also with an average of twenty-five feet of coal, one billion, two hun-"Come this way and I will show you," he said, dred and twenty-seven thousand, five hundred

All the productive coal fields of North Ameri

A WOMAN ON WATERFALLS.

dependent, in the course of which she uses the ollowing language in regard to the latest fash-Thinking of the great and blessed work done during these last four years by woman in the sanitary commissions, the hospitals and the school-houses for the emancipated, I seemed to see a bright light dawning on our future career. But the vision receded in the distance when I But the vision receded in the distance, when sels sailing by, with hen-coops in their skirts, and upon their heads a rimless pan of straw with a

ungraceful, there descends from it something called by the flowing name of waterfall, but which, in fact, looks more like a cabbage in a net, tricked out with beads and wampum. If I had met them in western forces, I should have taken we do not press the iron letters on it cold; we bring them hot from the furnace; and if our lessons from Scripture are to be imprinted on the minds of our scholars, they must come from hearts better developed. In process of time, I trust the letter developed. In process of time, I trust the letter developed. In process of time, I trust the letter developed. There is much wisdom in a few words spoken by an English farmer who advised "to feed land before it is hungry, to rest it before it is weary, and to weed it before it is foul."

Setter developed. In process of time, I trust the Empress Eugenie will sleep with her illustrious ancestors, and that no other fantastic queen of feabling will come after her, to lead the civilized world such a fool's dance. What a set of monkeys we are, in feathers and furbelows, dancing to the tune of that imperial show-woman."

On one occasion, when Louis Napoleon was rid-ing round the lake of Constance, he suddenly saw a pair of horses shy that were drawing a carriage along the high road, which was only separated from the lake by a steep incline. They bolted at a tremendous pace with the carriage, in bolted at a tremendous pace with the carriage, in which a young lady and an elderly gentleman was seated, and it oply required a stumble on the part of one of them for the carriage to be hurled into the lake. Louis spurred his horse with bold decision, made a sign to the young lady—who had already lost her self-possession, and was prepared to spring out, at the risk of life—to remain seated, and in the next instant had caught the reins of one of the carriage horses. Drawing it reins of one of the carriage horses. Drawing it back with all his might, he succeeded in checking the other horse, and the carriage was saved.

Its owner introduced himself to the Prince as proprietor of an estate in the neighborhood, and the young lady as his daughter Lisette. A few days after he went in person to Areneberg, in order to express his gratitude again. The Prince, out of politeness, returned the visit, and found such leaves in Lieuwis's society that the time. pleasure in Lisette's society that the visit was re-peated again and again. Lisette gave these visits such a favorable explanation that she fell seri-ously in love with the Prince. Once, when he had not called for a month, she took his absence so to heart that she lost her senses. After dressing herself in her best, she hung a lighted lantern round her neck, and proceeded in this strange costume towards Areneberg in broad daylight Chance willed it that the Prince met her. When he looked at her in amazement, she said delightedly, "I was certain you would come, and that is why I adorned myself." Louis conveyed Lisette to her father, who set out on a lengthened ton with her on the following days from which tour with her on the following day, from whi she returned quite cured .- By a Retired Diplo

MALIGNANT CHRISTIANS.

Some persons pride themselves on being blunt or, as they call it, "honest'; but very blunt peo-ple do very little good to others and get little love to themselves. The Scriptures recommend gentleness and kindness. There is nothing in all this world of ours half so mean as a vindictive world of ours half so mean as a vindi and malignant disposition. Yet many Christians gratify this spirit, and deceive themselves with the idea that they are rebuking sin. Christians should take heed of getting fond of the work of "rebuking." Such "Spiritual constables" do a great deal of mischief without intending it. They are in the church what a very witty and sarcastic person is in society, or what a tell-tale is in school; and approximate very closely to that class which the apostle terms "busybodies in other men's matters." Such Christians come in time to be regraded as nuisances in society, constantly to be avoided, and the little good they may do is thrown away. Our manner must be tender and winning. The rail of reproof, says an old writer, must be well oiled in kindness before it is driven home. - Boston Recorder.

FEMALE EXTRAVAGANCE.

The dashing Round Table has the boldness to talk of the "unbounded extravagance of women," and to say : There is no sign of the times more full of dread omen to the nation thankhe unbounded extrava-gance of women. Their reckless desire for prodigal display is both shameful and astounding Beams. They riot in wanton waste, seemingly without a thought for propriety or decency. It is a disgrace to the taste of the country, a dishonor to the men who have so recently died on battle fields, and a reproach to every woman in the land who in any way countenances the wicked contagion. The vilest and purest appear side by side on the street and in the social assemblage and at the public gatherings, tinsled in gilt and garnish. There is no wask to distinguish between is no mark to distinguish between the true and

false. There seems to be but one idol, at which all blow down, and before which good sense and good character are alike being sacrificed. THE BEST KNOWN FERTILIZER.

FLOUR OF BONE.

This article is distinguished from Bone Meal and Bon Screenings and from all preparation of Bone with vitrol, by PENSIONS, BOUNTIES, BACK PAY, PRIZE MONE i, AND BOUNTY LAND OBTAINED.

the same season, all the benefit of what he uses. In this state NO CHARGE FOR SERVICES.

"I have made a chemical analysis of the 'Flour of Bone' manindergoing radid decomposition in the soil; and the ammonia produced by the decay of the animal matter acts as a powerful timulant to the growth of plants, and increases their power in

ion of the fruit or seeds. CHARLES T. JACKSON, M. D.,

rho have used it. Send for a pamphlet containing full informa-

Crushed Bone, Ground and Crushed

BOSTON MILLING AND MANUF'T CO.,

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STOCK AND EXCHANGE BROKERS! Buy and sell GOLD, SILVER, GOVERNMENT AND OTHER SECURITIES. Office in J. Hedge & Co.'s Store. Augusta, Sept. 2, 1865.

KLING & POTTER.

DR. J. W. TOWARD

EXHIBITION

TIMPORTANT TO MERCHANTS, FARMERS AND PLANTERS.

Dr. McLane's Celebrated Vermifuge,

rothers, Pittsburgh, Pa. We would also advise the same precautions in ordering Dr. McLaue's Celebrated Liver Pills.

The great popularity of these Pills, as a specific or cure for Liver Complaint, and all the billious derangements so provalent in the South and South West, has induced the venders of many worthless nontrams to claim for their preparations samilar medicinal

are the original and only reliable remedy for Liver Complaints that has yet been discovered, and we urge the planter and merchant, as he values his own and the health of those depending on him, to be careful in ordering. Take neither Vermifuge nor Liver Fills unless you are sure you are getting the genuine Dr. McLANE'S, prepared by

PLEMING BROTHERS, Pittsburg, Pa.

practical value, have received

and Counter Scales; GROCERS',

DRUGGISTS';

SCALES.

Frames,

ENNEBEC COUNTY...In Court of Probate, Acid
Adjusta, on the second Monday of October, 1865.
A CERTAIN INSTRUMENT purporting to be a nuncupative last will and testament of William Ednard, late of Pittton, in said County, deceased, having been presented for probate: At the Probate Office, in the Court House, Augusta

PENSIONS, BOUNTIES, ARREARS OF PAY,

G. P. COCHRANE. 44:f GEO. G. DAVIS.

Mahogany, Black Walnut, Birch and Pine, finished up in the best manner.

Ty Coffin Plates furnished at short notice.

Augusta, March 1, 1865.

HELM BOLD'S FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU

IMPROVED ROSE WASH,

UBE HELMBOLD'S

FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU

COMPOUND FLUID EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA,

See remarks made by the late offers McDowell, a cel-brated flysician and Member of the Royal College of Surgeons, Ireland, and published in the Transactions of the King and Queen's Journal.

See Medico Chirurgical Review, published by Berjamin Travens, Vellow of Royal College of Surgeons.

See most of the late Standard Works of Medicine.

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DR. LAROOKAH'S INDIAN VEGETABLE PULMONIC SYRUP,

SANSAFARILLA CUMPOUND.

It is double the strength of any other Saraparilla Compound in the market.

For the cure of Liver Compiaint, Dyspepasa, Scrotala, Dropsy, Neuralgia, Epilepsy. Erysipcias Boils, Tumors, Salt Rheum, Ulcer, and Sores, Rheumatism, Pain in the Stomach, Side, and Bowels, Debility, and all complaints arising from impurities of the Blood.

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ISSUES OF AUGUST 1864, JUNE & JULY 1865,

CHAS. F. POTTER,

N. T. TRUE, JOS. A. HOMAN, S. L. BOARDMAN,

We have carefull mercial, manufac tional interests for are only the mo that the position our minority tha

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VOL. X

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VOL. XXXIII.

N. T. TRUE, S. L. BOARDMAN. Editors. Our Tome, Our Country, and our Brother Man.

Our State Policy.

It has always been our aim in theory and practice to advocate the interests of our own State. We have carefully watched its agricultural, commercial, manufacturing, ship-building and educaand have thus far maintained our position.

on hand, and now, after a lapse of thirty years, successful in guiding the piow as we believe that the young men who left college strongest men in our nation have made their homes in Maine, and their services have been sought out and appreciated in the affairs of the country. Men of talent and wealth have always succeeded well in Maine. In fact, we have known individual instances where men have left the State to get rid of the business heaped upon them. We have never known a young man who could command one thousand dullars in each who did to the property of the property in spite of the boasted advantages of the West, there is as much real thrift, as much happiness, and as many privileges, and as good general State. Take those portions of the State where agriculture has been made a business to the exclusion of other business, and farmers have being interest we shall see a mighty element of our greatness. Almost every creek and cove along the whole extent of our sca-coast, wherever a very creek and his own success. sel can float, resounds with the blows of the shipcarpenter, building up these castles of the sea, that shall carry out from us the various products of our industry. Then what shall we say of our manufacturing interests? We need not now go to other States or to other lands for a thousand cities are rapidly increasing in number and size, offering every inducement to the industrious mechanic to remain at home. Our larger towns, instead of being overshadowed by larger cities elsewhere, are rapidly growing in importance and acquiring an independence that is felt abroad Maine has one peculiarity, and that is that every developed resource goes to strengthen her. Her foundations cannot be easily undermined. It is this reason why we advocate the policy of serving the interests of our own State, without wish-

### State in the Union. Letter from Illinois.

The letter which will be found in another col- in a similar situation. umn, is from a subscriber in Illinois, setting forth the value of that State. We would not undervalue the West in anything we may say of our Hamburg grapes, raised by him the present seaown State. We only know that a young man son, under glass. The bunch was picked Oct. with prudence, economy and industry, can make 25th, was the last upon the vines, and although for himself a good home in Maine, where he can not so large as many bunches grown by Mr Alenjoy all the advantages of society, and what is len this season, was, we think, the most evenly better, have good air and water; for we could not and perfectly ripened of any bunch of grapes we give up these for all the wealth of the West. ever tasted. Mr. Allen built the first glass house To a young man with a little capital, let him go erected in Hallowell, and is most successful in the West and make for himself a home, or let him culture of the grape, both in the open air and ungo to the Aroostook, or to any part of Maine der glass, as well as in the growth of other fruits. where there is good land, and he can thrive. He has all the well tested and hardy varieties, Young men in Maine are sometimes captivated by and has a choice collection of foreign vines under strange stories from other States and so will lose glass, including the latest and most desirable vaa good chance at home. We have an instance rieties. His knowledge of their culture is deright at hand, where a young man could have a rived from actual experience, and is therefore of pleasant homestead worth \$3000, yet he fancied greatest worth. he could do better to go West with three or four hundred dollars. We think such a course unwise. Circumstanc s must dictate to a young man what course to pursue. This is a rich countain the windward side of your buildings. We feel a young men in their choice.

## A New Fruit Ladder.

during the war how to gather fruit of all kinds down South, taught us an easy way to gather apples from large trees. We have heretofore expe- or spruce. This hedge business is a very simple rienced a difficulty in reaching the fruit on our largest trees. Take a ladder as long as you choose, let the bottom be widest, and fasten one end of a common bed-cord to one end of the upper round and the other end of the rope to the other end of the round. Now get your ladder a little inclined against the top of the tree and fasten the two lines of rope to an opposite tree. The ropes act as guys and you can pick off the apples, or trim the most extreme branches of your trees. Sometimes it is convenient to lean is an excellent dish. We sometimes think our the ladder from the tree and fasten the rope to fathers did actually have more really good things the tree you wish to gather. The whole matter to live on than the majority of people at the presis simple, the apparatus light and easily changed ent day. At any rate, they had hominy, hulled from one position to another, and supersedes the corn, maple honey, fat mutton, wild pigeons and necessity of using the various contrivances for ducks, and now and then a haunch of venison hand-picking apples on large trees.

Neighbor Jones called on us the other day in quite an unpleasant mood. He said that he attended church on Sundays regularly, but when he left the church there were sure to be two ladies standing in the door way talking busily, just as though nobody in the church desired to leave. Farmer. The evenings are becoming longer when We consoled him by telling him that there are the farmer can devote a portion of his time to two just such ladies in almost every church we reading. If you have a neighbor who does not ever attended. As if the topic was unpleasant to take it, just tell him how much pleasure he loses him, he changed the subject by inquiring of us every week. We know of no paper that fur-He says it is very necessary.

### Choice Stock for Sagadahoc County.

Had not our pen been suspended by illness during the past three or four weeks, we should have sooner mentioned the fact, that Messrs. J. & J. S. Sampson of Bowdoinham, have recently purchased of Warren Percival, E-q of Vassalboro', five pure bred Short Horns, including the following animale, viz : "John Bull, 3d," nine months old, girthing 5 feet; cow "Lizzie," four years old, with calf five weeks old by her side; heifer "Prize 3d," three years old, to calve about Nov. 18th, and a calf eight weeks old out of "Prize tional interests for thirty or more years, and we are only the more convinced, as time rolls on, that the position we took when scarcely out of the desired that our minority that Maine had the elements of a powerful State, is the same position we hold now, only more intensified as time reveals the truth. It was with this opinion that we resolved to make points of the breed, and one that would be conour native State our home for weal or for woe, sidered an acquisition to any herd. They are all herd book animals, and together with the two There has been for many years a mistaken no- purchased of Mr. Percival last fall, will, in the tion among our young men that Maine is not hands of such intelligent and enterprising farmlarge enough for the exercise of their powers.

Now this may be true in a few of the professions for choice stock in Sagadahoc county, and for imand trades. We well remember the young men proving the breeds already in that section. Their with whom we were associated in College. On owners, formerly engaged in shipping, have purgraducting, many of them sought the South and chased \$1,500 worth of the most promising Knox West as teachers, and reported home the greet stock, and in addition, have some full blood South salaries they received, but, somehow, on their return home they never seemed to have much money ermore Falls, and we doubt not they will be as successful in guiding the plow as they have here-

at that time and settled in our own State, have In this connection we are glad an opportunity the advantage in point of success. Some of the is presented to allude to the fine herd and sterling strongest men in our nation have made their gentlemanly and business qualities of Mr. Percicommand one thousand dollars in cash who did Percival's yards, and the bull recently purchased not succeed well in Maine if he could succeed by the Messrs. Sampson, would, in our opinion, anywhere. Everything pertaining to the growth have stood first in his age and class, had he been of Maine has been steady and healthy. Agricul- on exhibition at Concord. Mc. Percival has bred ture has been developed in this State in a ratio with special reference to developing the dairy equal to the increase in population. We believe, qualities of his animals, and his heifers and cows health and longevity in Maine as in any other essential to success in any pursuit, viz. : integri-State. Take those portions of the State where ty, promptness, gentlemanly bearing, and the

## A Banevolent Rooster

We were much amused a few days since, at the recital of an elderly lady of our acquaintance. A hen had brought out a large brood of chickens on her premises, when an ox stepping on her killarticles as formerly. Manufacturing towns and cd her. The motherless chickens, as a consequence, were scattered about the yard, when the rooster undertook the task of collecting and hovering over them by spreading out his wings in a most awkward manner. He would make his regular appearance at the door for food, crowing lustily to make known his wants, and carefully seeing that the chickens were fed before he ate himself. When they had arrived to the size of pigeons, he attempted the task of getting them upon the roost, and having a row on each side he would stretch out his wings in the same awkward manner as before to cover them. Unfortunately ing, however, to say aught against any sister for him he was afterward carried off by a fox. much to the grief of our informant, who thought that he was worthy the imitation of some men

> NICE GRAPES. We are indebted to Mr. L. L. Allen of Hallowell, for a nice bunch of Black

## Hedges.

Now is an excellent time to set out a hedge on try, and we would give the largest liberty to our kind of chill come over us as we ride along on a cold day, and see a house exposed to the cold blasts of winter without any kind of protection between it and the north pole, when two days' Our soldier boy, who, we suspect, has learned work would set out a complete hedge, that in a very few years would form a perfect protection. Set out a thick row or double row of firs, cedar affair to one who knows how to make one. Cut round the small trees with an old axe, and lift the earth with the tree and transfer it to the trench previously prepared, and fill around the loose earth, and the work is done. You will never regret the labor spent in making such a hedge.

Now is the time to have some hominy from the new corn, which with some farmers' cows' milk and moose meat, which, with other good things, such as flour from newly ground wheat, from which such splendid cakes were baked before the fire, all served to give them good cheer. We do not think they were to be pitied very much.

Now is a capital time to subscribe for the if we put salt in our food for fattening hogs. nishes so much useful matter at so cheap a rate as the Farmer.

### Answer to Queries.

ly of a series of articles entitled "The Trotting you can and kill him. Horse of America; How to train and drive him, written by that prince of horsemen, Hiram Woodruff, now publishing in Wilkes' Spirit of the Times. The articles contain much valuable in formation, and will probably be published in a volume. Herbert's "Hints to Horse-keepers." which can be had of A. Williams & Co., 100 Washington street, Boston, for \$1,50, will also aid you greatly in the matter upon which you ed its duty as a local journal in so doing. But wish information. Perhaps some of our horse I think, with your permission, I shall promote the interests of certain classes of New England nen can contribute to our columns articles upon nore particularly interested.

dairy. It originated in the County of Ayr in Scotland about 1750, and has in more recent years been greatly improved by judicious breed-drones to be found in both sections will fare much breed. An English writer of good judgment, stead is so near at hand. to breed. An English writer of good judgment, says: "The chief qualities of a dairy cow are that she gives a copious draught of milk, that she fattens readily and turns out well in the shambles. In all these respects combined, the Ayrshire breed excels all others in Scotland, and is probably superior to any in Britain. They qualities in this country, shows that if they do not here fully sustain their reputation in Scotland, they come near to it, as near as the difference in our drier climate allows, giving more good tools, & s., which will go about as far in one State milk upon a given amount of food than any other.
Upon ordinary fertile pastures, they yield largely and prove very hardy and docile." The above of lilinois—and go to work in the spring upon his land, and put his labor into the usual crops of his State and section. In Maine, two acres of and which has been bred from choice stock by a judicious and intelligent breeder. We presume he has animals of both sexes that can be coupled Add growth of stock fed on 25 tons hay cut

without detriment. FARMERS' CLUBS. We are glad to see indicaions of the revival of many of these organizarenings are conducive to their familiar meetings, and the successes or failures of the year should 1,600 bushels corn, at 45c. be talked over and recorded. We hope the Farmers' Clubs at Bathel, Waterville. Norridgewook,

25 tons prairie hay, at \$5 per ton, lourishing before the war, and contributed so much our practical farm literature, will at once go to work and give us brief and condensed reports of their doings. We shall be happy to publish such reports, and also those of other clubs that was reports, and also those of other clubs that was reports, and also those of other clubs that was reported of his farmand the man cannot meet his payments from the whole eports, and also those of other clubs that may proceeds of his farm. formed. This is introductory to the request

"For the purpose of mutual improvement, and r greater advancement in a correct and practical inderstanding of a better system of farming, bounded upon experience and the result of known acts, we the undersigned, form ourselves into an sociation, to be governed by this

CONSTITUTION.

Art. IV. The Committee of Arrangements shall have the general superintendence of the business of the Society, select tonics for continuous and sixty acres of her fertile prairie contains the homestead of some thrifty farmer; the wide awake little inland village, or the bustling city of thousands of inhabitants. the Society, select topics for conversation, and

nnounce the same two weeks in advance.

Art. V. Any person may become a member of By-Laws.

1. No member of this Society shall occupy more than fifteen minutes at any one time, either in a written article or in remarks, before the meeting, unless by permission of the members.

2. Each member of this Society shall consider himself under obligation to do his own part to-

wards its maintenance and support.
3. Officers shall be chosen annually by ballot, or semi-annually if necessary, and shall serve un-til others are chosen in their stead."

is water is sometimes very bloody, at other times t is just a little colored, and at others it is perfeetly clear, and that he refuses to eat. He chews his quid well, licks himself, and occasionally stretches heartily, and dungs all right, but has no appetite. He eats a little hay every day, out very daintily, and sometimes a few potatoes. According to custom I have dosed him with almost everything I can think of, but nothing seems to do him any good except tansy tea, which helps his appetite. Now sirs, if you can prescribe through the Maine Farmer a medicine that will

be helped. Avoid all kinds of salts, and give ment of females in factories, and the manufact him as a drink slippery elm, flax seed, Iceland of clothing, in either of which employments a female must wear out her very existence to make moss, or gum-arabic. Let the food be light.

Boiled carrots, scalded meat, and rest for a time light any one doubte my estimate of the produc-

are necessary. Many persons are in the habit of tiveness of Illinois farms, let them call on me and TRAINING COLTS A subscriber has a colt which giving turpentine, saltpetre and saleratus. No I will show them around. exhibits considerable speed, and desires informa- good, but often much injury arises from the use tion in regard to the best method of training him of such substances. If it should continue a so as to properly develope that quality. Aside month longer without signs of improvement it from their sporting character, we think very high- will be your best course to fatten him as well as

### Communications.

Emigration to the West.

MESSRS EDITORS :- The course of the Farmer has ever been to discourage western emigration from New Eogland, and it has faithfully performthis subject that would be of general interest, and at the same time of special value to those and settling in the West. I claim, and I think I Ayashire Stock. One of our correspondents sessed of fair intelligence and perseverence— Arrshire Stock. One of our correspondents
Androscoggin county, makes certain inquiries whether farmers, mechanics, professional men, busicess men or laborers, can expect, and do meet with better success in the West than in the East. our Maine farmers, to which we reply that it But don't understand me to say that all men can a breed especially valuable for purposes of the and do meet with success with us. What I mean ing and careful selection of specimens from which worse with us than they will where the old home-

probably superior to any in Britain. They derstood, I will take a farm of one hundred acres extainly yield more milk than any other breed in each State, and value it at \$2.500—or \$25 per sertainly yield more milk than any other breed in Europe." Mr. Goodale, in his valuable work on the "Principles of Breeding," writes: "Compared with the Jersey, its only rival as a dairy breed, the milk of the Ayrshire is much more abundant, and richer in caseine, but not so rich in oily matter, although better in this respect than the average of cays. Experience of their than the average of cows. Experience of their and 8 per cent. in Illinois, which is about the usua quotations from good authorities will give our corn, one of potatoes, and three acres of oats is

One man in Illinois can cultivate forty acres of tions, which, during the war, have remained in-operative, and to hear of the establishment of yield on the average, respectively, forty bushels corn, fifteen of wheat, and forty of oats, and the everal new ones. The present season is a most market price of such grain in Odell is, corn, for avorable one for them to resume operations; the ty-five cents per bushel, oats twenty-five cents and abors of the year are drawing to a close, the long wheat one dollar ten cents, which will foot up a follows:

Now you can see that the Illinois farmer can

Some may be ready to declare that I have not of a Gardiner subscriber, that we should publish given a fair comparison, but I am ready to prove that I have. I have given none of the little a constitution for the government of such a so-ciety, as they are about forming one in that city in either sections, for I consider them very nearly we publish the following from a back volume of the Country Gentleman, which we regard as good as any we have seen, as the simpler a thing of this kind is, the better, and shall hope to be favored with reports of its meetings:

PREAMBLE.

in either sections, for I consider them very nearly equal in both sections. Some may say that in Mode the farmer can raise sheep, which is very profitable, and not interfere with the cultivation of his crops. Well, just so in Illinois. In estimating quantity of crops, I have endeavored to take the average of a fair productive season in either State, and I have not taken the hay crop of the consider them very nearly equal in both sections. Maine at its full market price, but only the sup-posed growth of stock fed upon such amount of hay; for in order to keep up the fertility of the

Illinois it is not necessary to do so.

Also take the mechanic in the States of Illinois and Maine, and compare the demand for and pro-duct of the labor of the two sections. Carpen-Art. I. This Society shall be known by the ters' wages are, in Illinois, from three to four dolars of the "Farmer's Conversational Club of lars per day; and the demand is greater than the Art II. The officers of this Club shall consist can be said of masons, painters, stone cutters, &c.

And this demand is greater than the supply during the whole year. And the same can be said of masons, painters, stone cutters, &c.

And this demand for mechanics will continue just Committee of Arrangements.

Art III. It shall be the duty of the several officers to perform the duties usually pertaining to bundred and sixty acres of her fertile prairie contains the homestead of some thrifty farmer; the be not only the garden State, but the Empire State of the Union.

soil, it must be consumed upon the farm, while in

Good professional men are much needed and Society by signing this constitution, and complying with all needful regulations and by-laws. their ability and perseverance. It is a noticeable fact that, in New England, a young professional man must labor long and patiently to rise among the older and well established portion of his profession. The man who has grown grey in pro-fessional pursuits in New England, and established a popularity, elbows to one side, so far as he is able, the rising young man, and calls to his aid the willing assistance of the Puritanic spirit so prevalent in New England society. In the West, where the professions are almost exclusively filled by young mdn, genius and perseverance are at once rewarded by a progressive people, whether the professor is a silver baired old gent or a boy

Messes. Editors:—I have an ox that has been ailing for the last two months. The only thing that I can see about him that is not right is that little recapitulation. In the West a young man little recapitulation. In the West a young man can begin in honorable remunerative business with small capital and increase according to his ability and perseverance-and as profits in trade in the West are much greater than in the East, a fair amount of economy in expenses, soon shows a greater amount of net profice, and as the population of all the towns in Illinois is rapidly increasing, and the necessity of greater business facilities made known, so naturally does the business of a man well established there continue to increase. In Maine where the towns are, many of them, on the stand still, or retrograding, busireach his complaint you will confer a favor upon ness must of course be somewhat stagnan.

Common laboring men are always in demand Note. The cause of the trouble probably arises from inflammation of the kidneys. If it assumes a chronic character there is no probable cure, but from your description we think he may

Odell, Ill , Oct. 15, 1865.

For t he Maine Farmer

On Tobacco.

The Cuba tobacco is best for making cigars and smoking, as it is very mild and not strong enough strength of body. It is to be borne in mind that for chewing. The Connecticut tobacco has a the varieties of animal food obtained in any given sweet taste when dried, and requires no more than to press it into plugs, and then it is fit for use. I have pressed some of it and like it better than any I can purchase. I have raised several kinds of tobacco. I think the Connecticut and Cuba the best, as they yield a greater quantity of leaves and a better flavor than any other that I part of the food now deemed essential to their North Edgecomb, Me.

## Agricultural Miscellann.

Improvement of Soil by Charring.

One of the most permanent and paying improvements that can be made to a garden, in which the soil is heavy and cloddy, although well drained, is effected by collecting chips, brush, stalks and other vegetable matter, and, during the dry weather of autumo, charring it into coal. The heat of this coaling will also clear a quantity of sod and the sod itself, and all the coal matter us produced, will remain for ages light and easy and safe to work in wet or dry

rocess of amendment, is that the light colored clay becomes dark, absorbing heat, and advanc-Another important advantage is that the

ects which destroy so large a proportion of our cultivated crops. The seeds and roots of weeds are effectually destroyed.

Another is that the mellowed earth never com-

acts with rains, and the needed air is constantly mitted, without a constant necessity of hoeing. The carbonized matter at the open surface absorbs the gases which nutrify plants much more reely than the unporous clay, and the rains carry down to the roots rich supplies of carbonic acid and ammonia; these impart a luxuriance of color and rich foliage which always follows the use of charred dressing. Vegetables are more tender, succulent, and sweeter. A handful of charred seed sown by them seems to be wasted, as it does

## Mutton the Meat for Farmers.

The cheapest meat for farmers is matton. It may safely be said it costs nothing. The wool that is annually sheared from the body of every sheep, richly pays for its keeping. In this climate it costs less to keep sheep than at the North, on account of the shortness of our winters. Then there is the increase-an item of great importance. The increase is so much clear profit. From this increase the farmer can get all his meat or the year if he likes. Or he may save the lambs and take some of the older sheep in their

places.

The pelt of the sheep, if killed for mutton, is also saved and sold, which is worth nearly as much as the sheep would sell for. It is also the most convenient meat to have on

hand. In the warmest weather a farmer can take care of one sheep after being killed, without letting it spoil. With beef this is not so easy. One hand can kill and dress a sheep in an hour. It takes but little time and trouble to kill a sheep, not near so much as to kill and dress a hog or a beef. On account of convenience and economy, we say keep sheep and live upon mutton.

Let every farmer keep sheep. They are the most profitable stock on a farm. The hog's back only yields bristles, while the sheep's yields downy wool. All that you feed to the hog is gone, unless you kill it, while the sheep will pay you for its keep with its fleece yearly. dove and neat and cleanly .- Rural World.

### Feeding Properties of the Mangold. A correspondent of the Stotish Farmer writes

The mangold, like the turnip and all other root crops, varies in feeding properties according to one of them succeeded.

soil, climate, manurial effects and other circumstanpurposes than the common turnip or swede. In practice, during the autumn and early winter months, we consider it inferior in feeding value to good swede turnips; whilst during March and April, and as the season advances, we consider it almost invaluable, not only for feeding, but as food for store stock. We have used it rather extensively for some years, when pulped and mixed with cut straw, and allowed slightly to ferment, in which case chemical changes takes place, enabling the animal more easily to assimilate the substance of the food. We have used and found the roots couplly analysing for ever angeling their failure for this simple reason, that it is impossisubstance of the food. We have used and found the roots equally valuable for ewes suckling their lambs, and for dairy cows in milk, always producing an increased flow of milk; and when given in conjuction with cats, beans, and other nitrogenious foods, the quality of the exerction is not deterioated in value. The mangold being originally a native of a warmer climate than that of the United Kingdom, other things being equal, we invaribly get our best crops during dry, hot summers. The past season was therefore unfavorable for the production of heavy crops of this root. Ours was greatly under an average of former years.

### A Plea for Pork.

It is getting to be the fashion among a certain class of people to decry the use of pork, as being unwholesome. It would seem that the use of it Messas Epirons:—I gathered my tobacco the 24th of last month. I had a good crop from my earliest plants, some leaves measuring three feet in length and sixteen inches across the widest part. My late plants proved a failure on account of the drought. My tobacco I raised is the Connecticut Valley seed leaf, and Cuba, Havanna.

The Cuba, tobacco is best for making, ginger and of york and hams is conducive to the health and food, must establish the fact, that it is not injuriof pork and hams is conducive to the health and place are few. If pork were to be discarded from the table, beef and mutton would then be the principal animal food, and it is manifest that in very populous countries, the supply would not be equal to the demand. The common people living. Take away from them the pork which now they fry or boil, the hams which they justly value, and the lard which every cookig establishment must have and use, and what a deprivatio every good cook at once experiences. Butter might be used in many cases instead of lard; but the latter is an essential ingredient in the doughnut, which we all of us prize so highly. You discard pork and you must discard lard; and this you cannot do without greatly curtailing the means of comfortable living. Among the good gifts of Providence to large numbers of our race, we certainly may consider swine to be one of them.

The objection to the use of pork, that its tendency is to produce scrofula, is of no weight, because it is a mere assumption without proof. It is taking a thing for granted that is denied by the community in general. It must be admitted that eather.

Another advantage resulting from this simple the class of farmers who largely use pork, are as healthy and as free from scrofula as any other class. The American people of the rural districts are not tainted, or affected by scrofula. If you will inquire within the circle of your acquaintances, you will find this to be the fact. But consider how large an income the farmer deparring destroys from the soil for the season, all rives from raising and selling his pork—how extensive is the commerce in this branch of business tensive is the commerce in this branch of business Go, for instance, to Cincinnati or Chicago, and visit the pork establishments, and you will be astonished at the extent to which the pork busines is carried.

In conclusion, we are forced to say, that instead of wishing the quantity of pork to be diminished in our country, we should rather wish that it might be greatly increased; for no other kind of animal food can be its substitute and carry frosts the succeeding autumn.—Cer. of

### Sowing and Covering Grass Seed.

Farmers often wonder that much of the grass tuff applied over a clump of flowers, bulbs or not germinate. They are led to ask the reason bedding plants, brings out color and growth like why there is so often a failure, especially when bedding plants, brings out color and growth like a charm.

Some soils are not benefitted. Perhaps in some cases unfavorable chemical changes are induced by the heat; in others favorable ones. Sfar as texture of soil is concerned, a ready test of the adoption of the process is made by putting a handful of the soil into a pot or pan which can be covered closely, and placing it in the fire until charred through. It will surprise many a one who has never made the experiment, to find a lump of tough clayey subsoil apparently devoid of vegetable matter, after a short roasting changed in color to nearly black, and so permanently friable that a mire or paste can be made out of it.

The process of charring requires more of time The process of charring requires more of time and watchfulness than of skill. If the fire passes into the heat of flume, it will consume the coal show results very different from the opinions and show results very different from the opinions and practice of many farmers. It appears from them practice of many farmers. It appears from them practice of many farmers. It appears from them that there is a saving of nearly 50 per cent. In the seed, when covered one-fourth of an inch deep over that covered one inch deep. If every farmer would try these experiments carefully and judiciously, he would be able to ascertain for himself that the shallow covering of the seed sown is shallow trench about two feet wide, and as long as may be necessary, is prepared, and sods are shallow trench about two feet wide, and as long as may be necessary, is prepared, and sods are dug or plowed up alongside, and exposed to the sun to dry. When ready to burn, the brush, chips, &c., are packed in closely to the every three or four feet, to admit of firing it at the depth three feet, leaving openings to the bottom or label brush which would slightly cover the of two feet, leaving openings to the bottom or middle of the pile. Sods are laid over the heap, leaving only openings for draught. Set the fire early in the morning. As the flame breaks out, it is checked and stopped by applying other sods it is checked and stopped by applying other sods the flame breaks out, it is checked and stopped by applying other sods the flame breaks out, it is checked and stopped by applying other sods the seed in the spring of the year, than in the autumn; for if sown in the seed of the break during the summer strike deeper leaving only openings for draught. Set the nre leaving only opening. As the flame breaks out, it is checked and stopped by applying other sods and clay, and the fire is drawn towards unburnt spring, the roots during the summer strike deeper into the earth, and acquire more firmness than into the earth, and acquire more firmness than parts of the pile, by making openings there for into the earth, and acquire more firmness than draught. When all is charred, the heap may be when sown in the autumn; and therefore are pulled apart to cool, and unburnt sticks can be more capable of resisting the action of frost in heaped together with some coals, and covered unthe winter. If the seed sown in the autumn gerheaped together with some coase, and covered dar-til charred. Keep the material thus prepared for use in the spring as a surface dressing.—Cor. in Country Gentlemen. complain of the winters killing the grass roots, as well as the roots of wheat. Let your grass seed be sown early in the spring, that it may have the long summer to become firmly rooted in the This advice is contrary to the practice of some farmers who sow on the same field oats and grass seed as late as the middle of May. The ats may start up and grow luxuriantly, but the grass seed cannot vegetate freely, and sometimes is smothered and partially dies out, before the roots have struck deep enough to resist the action of the summer drought.—Rural American.

## Raising Poultry in Large Numbers.

The idea of raising poultry in very large num bers has a great attraction for persons who have had but little practical experience in poultryhad out little practical experience in polity-breeding; and in consequence every few years some fallacious project is started for the estab-lishment of a poultry farm. Not long since a paragraph went the rounds of the papers respect-ing the success of a large poultry establishment near Paris, where many thousands of poultry were said to be reared annually at a very large profit to the promoters. It will not surprise the of our readers who are practical men, to be told that the whole account was a pure invention, there not being, nor ever having been, any such establishment in existence.

A few years since, Cantelo started a poultry

establishment near Chiswick, and although he had the advantage of great experience and one of the best artificial incubators ever designed, the whole concern came to an untimely end. During the time of the Cochin mania, when every Cochin hatched and reared had its value

reckoned in pounds sterling, numerous speculators tried rearing in large numbers, but not The Americans, who are at least our equals in ces under which it is cultivated. According to chemical analysis, it is more valuable for feeding purposes, have tried the plan repeatedly, and purposes than the common turnip or swede. In

### Compost Heaps, &c.

A few hints just now, may be of use to some persons who, like myself, believe that manure is not only worth having, but that it is worth saving and worth a little trouble in making. Now is the time; winter is coming on, and most firm ers are pretty well through with their field work, (except fall plowing,) let us see how much larger the manure heap can be made this year than it was last, and see how many more acres we can spread it over than we did this fall.

Have you got five or ten acres of woodland on your farm? then gather up now, before winter sets in, twenty large loads of leaves; if you have not time for so many, get all you can—the more they make first-rate bedding for your cattle ; they prevent any loss of liquid or solid manure, and

you can get.

Have you a ditch to clean out—a pond that is nearly filled with leaves and mud, that has been collecting in it for years? See to it at once, and don't throw the dirt away, or haul it out to the road to get rid of it, but heap it up somewhere near your barn, where you can get at it to turn it, and mix some refuse straw, leaves and a little lime with it, before spring.

There may be some old rotten logs or atumps

lying about in your woods, don't let them stay there any longer; they will do you more good if scattered on your cultivated ground, than if left where nature let them fall.

If you think it won't pay, sit down and count the cost. The leaves cost you nothing, your team is standing idle in the stable; your man is like yourself, not got much to do; this morning, to be sure, there is a little corn yet to husk, but it is so damp from the heavy rain last night that it won't do to get at it yet. Now, hitch up and go to the woods—you can get two loads before dinner, which will add at least one load to your manure heap; when hauled out next spring it will cover at least nine square rods. Many farmers would give and do give \$1.25 for such a load, and haul it two or three miles, and here you can get it for nothing and have only half a mile to haul it. Now, how many such loads can be made this fall yet? Let every one find out for himself.

Did you ever plow for corn in the fall? You answer no! Well, try an acre or two by way of experiment this season, and see if the out-worms are half as bad on that part of your field as they will be on the rest, and then see how much soon Germantown Telegroph.

The common potato, (Solanum tuberosum,) is ascertained to be a native of South America, it having been found both in Buenos Ayres and in It is peculiar to a hilly and rocky soil and flourishes near the sea shore. At the time of the discovery of America it was undoubtedly known in the Andes of S. A., although unknown The first colanists sent out to Virginia by Sir Walter Raieigh, in 1584, found it growing wild in that State. The wild potato has white flowers, its tubers are small, and have an insipid taste. From these, by judicious cultivation, have sprung the almost innumerable varieties at present oul tivated, and adapted to all climates and sections of the inhabited world. From Virginia it was introduced into Eogland and Ireland in 1589. It was first planted by Sir Walter Raleigh on his cetate near Cork; its first production was cherished and cultivated for food in that country be-fore its value being known in England. In 1597 Gerad had this plant in his garden under the name of Battata Virginiana, and advised it to be eaten as a delicate dish, not as common food. In the seventeenth century it found its way over the rest of Europe, but its fullest reputation was not obtained till the 19th century, when its innumberable varieties shed their blessings on al the nations of the civilized world.

The potato is one of the most important farinaceous plants ever given to the world. There is no article of human diet that enters so generally into consumption, and from no crop that can be grown will the public derive so much nourishment as from this esculent. It is not only nour-ishing and healthy, but relished by nearly every one. We can in a measure comprehend its im-portance as food, when from its partial failure through disease or rot, as a few years since was the case in Ireland, starvation stared the inhabi-tants in the face, causing untold misery and dis-tress. But for foreign supplies of food, actual starvation and death would have been the necessary consequence among a large percentage of the people. It would then seem that it should be-come a matter of much importance to nourish and cultivate with the nicest skill, a plant of such value in the domestic economy of man.

# Age of Sheep for Mutton.

A late English writer, says: "A sheep to be in high order for the palate of the epicure should not be killed earlier than five years old, at which age the mutton will be nice and succulent, of a dark color and full of the richest gravy; whereas, if only two years old, it is flabby, pale and

This is doubtless true, but when shall we have well-fatted five years old mutton in the United States? Mutton here is coming into favor more and more every year, and there is every induce-ment, from the high prices that a choice article commands, to meet this growing demand. We ate some Kentucky mutton lately that was really ne, tender, juicy and high flavored; but suc mutton cannot be obtained every day at any price. With as fine country as any in the world for sheep-raising, we are Immentably behind the age in developing its capacities, and ob'ged to continue eating mutton of third-rate quality.—

Germantown Telegraph.

## Husbandry.

By husbandry, the ground gives us everything necessary for food and nourishment, and such things, likewise, as afford the greatest pleasures. Yet, though it gives us plentifully of all kinds of things, it does not allow us to reap them in sloth and idleness; but excites us to health by The practice of husbandry makes men strong and bold, enabling them to defend their counthe labor it appoints us.

He was surely a wise man that said husbandry was the mother and nurse of all the other scien-ces; for when she flourished, all the other scien-ces and faculties fared the better; but when the ground lies uncultivated, and brings no crop, all the sciences and arts are at a loss by land and

It is healthful employment, breeds good men. and occasions generosity of spirit and good will towards one's friends and country.—Socrates.

## Saving Tomato Seeds.

M. B. Pratt gives the following as his method of treating tomato seeds ;—"Lay the seeds and pulp upon a dry cloth, spread them with a knife, then lay another cloth over, and roll all up tight, then lay another cloth over, and roll all up tight, then scrape off the seeds into a pan of water and wash out with the hand all the pulp that is left after rolling, and lay them in the dry cloth for a few minutes; place them in a paper, and in the course of the day they are clean and dry, and ready for sale." Another subscriber spreads the ready for sale." Another subscriber spreads the pulp, containing the seeds, thirdy upon newspaper, without washing, and allows it to dry there. The paper is then rolled up, and put away until spring. When needed for sowing, the paper is cut into strips and planted (seeds, paper and all) in the hot bed.—American Agriculturist.